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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7, 1876.

CURRENT TOPICS.

IT WAS FITTING that in a meeting at Oxford of the Incorporated Law Society the question of the university education of solicitors should assume a prominent position. The advantages of such a training could hardly be better stated than they were by Mr. Young and Mr. Lawrence, and the increasing number of graduates in the list of gentlemen who pass the final examination shows that these advantages are becoming rather more extensively appreciated; but we are still a long way from the time when it will be generally deemed to be to the interest of a youth who is to be articled to a solicitor that he should have a university training. It is scarcely necessary to point out that, even with the shortened term of articles, the necessity of six non-earning years, combined with the expense of university life at Oxford or Cambridge, constitutes a formidable barrier; and it is questionable whether the mere shortening of the articles and dispensing with the preliminary examination afford a sufficient inducement to parents to send their sons to one of the universities. Mr. Nette's suggestion, that by keeping vacation terms a degree should be obtainable by two years' residence, would do much towards removing the difficulty as to loss of time; and the resolution passed at the meeting, requesting the Council of the Incorporated Law Society to consider the expediency of obtaining such a modification of the existing regulations of the universities as will give additional facilities to enable gentlemen intending to enter into articles of clerkship with solicitors to obtain a university education and degree, and, if the council shall think it desirable, to place themselves in communication with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge upon the subject, will probably secure some action in the matter. But we are inclined to doubt whether the loss of time is the chief difficulty in the way. There remains the expense of the university course, and there is a lack of immediate inducements to the incurring of this outlay. As long as the preliminary examination is kept at its present standard—as regards some of the subjects, apparently adapted to the acquirements of a senior class in an elementary school—there can be little hope of any general improvement in the non-professional education of solicitors. If, combined with the raising of the standard of the preliminary examination, studentships could be provided at the intermediate examination, tenable by graduates of some university only, there would be more chance of an increase in the number of solicitors who have received a university education; and if, in the offices of leading solicitors, preference were given to university men as articled clerks, a still more potent influence would be brought to bear. We believe that in some cases this preference is already given; and we imagine it is fully justified by the shorter period the more highly-educated clerk is likely to take in becoming useful in the office.

THE QUESTION as to the right of the executor of a person killed by negligence to bring an action, quite

independently of Lord Campbell's Act (9 & 10 Vict. c. 93), to recover for damage to the estate of the deceased resulting from the act of negligence, has recently come into considerable prominence. In *Bradshaw v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company* (23 W. R. 310, L. R. 10 C. P. 189) the Court of Common Pleas (Grove and Denman, JJ.), both on principle and upon authorities which we shall refer to presently, was of opinion that such an action lay; in the very recent case of *Leggott v. Great Northern Railway Company* (24 W. R. 740, L. R. 1 Q. B. D. 599) the Queen's Bench Division (Mellor and Quain, JJ.) thought otherwise, although following and giving effect to the authority of the case in the Common Pleas. The nature of the supposed action may be seen from the statement of claim in *Leggott's case*. The administratrix of Mr. Leggott sets out that, in consequence of certain injuries, Mr. Leggott was entirely unable to attend to his business from the day of the accident to the day of his death, and incurred expense in providing other persons to manage his business, whereby both the profits and the goodwill of his business were impaired. The notion that the executor cannot sue for such damages seems to have arisen, as we have before pointed out, from the circumstance that an action for negligence is commonly thought of as an action in tort, to which the maxim "*Actio personalis moritur cum persona*" applies. The action is really, of course, for a breach of contract occurring in the lifetime of the testator, but which ultimately caused his death. That an action lay in this case was settled so long ago as *Knight v. Quarles* (2 B. & B. 102), where the court observed, "If a man contracted for a safe conveyance by a coach, and sustained an injury by a fall, by which his means of improving his personal property were destroyed, and that property in consequence injured, it could not be doubted that his executor might sue in *assumpsit* for the consequences of the coach proprietor's breach of contract." There is, moreover, a dictum of Willes, J., in *Alton v. Midland Railway Company* (19 C. B. N. S. 242), to the same effect, and, as is pointed out by Denman, J., in *Bradshaw v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company*, the opinion of the late Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams was clearly that the action is maintainable (see 1 Williams on Executors, p. 798). Considering the great importance of the point to railway companies, it is not long likely to remain undecided by the Court of Appeal. The further point raised in *Leggott v. Great Northern Railway Company*—whether or not an adverse verdict in an action under Lord Campbell's Act operates as an estoppel if the executor proceeds again for "damage to the estate"—the Queen's Bench Division decided unhesitatingly in favour of the executor.

A PARLIAMENTARY RETURN recently printed shows, or pretends to show, the "receipts and expenditure of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in the year ended the 31st of March, 1876." If it were necessary, we might cite authority to show that the Chancery Division had not existed more than five months on the 31st of March, 1876; but this may pass. The return contains several similar errors, and if it were not made in pursuance of an Act of Parliament (32 & 33 Vict. c. 91) we should be inclined respectfully to ask what it is intended to demonstrate. On the credit side the first item is the "amount of dividends or interest which would have arisen from the stock transferred to the National Debt Commissioners under the provisions of the above-named Act, and from the stock purchased with cash so transferred, if such stock had not been cancelled." This amount is £106,050, and is, of course, a palpable fiction. Moreover, the stock cancelled being a portion of the Chancery Suits' Fund, it may well be asked why credit is not given for the amounts which, since the 32 & 33 Vict., have been transferred to the same commissioners, or at least why the dividends thereon have not been credited

in this account. Notwithstanding the incompleteness of the return it contains some interesting figures. The amounts paid into the Exchequer comprise £16,046 for chancery brokerage; £15,315 for fees of taxation; £11,780 for lunacy per-centages; £172 for winding-up per-centages; and £76,651 for stamps in lieu of fees. On the other side of the account we find £39,890 for salaries of judges; £154,530 for salaries of officers; £12,895 for scrivenery and printing, and £3,755 for other expenses provided for in the civil service estimates. There is an item of £7,019 for rent, repairs, fuel, &c., and £7,597 for stationery. These make up a total of expenditure of £225,688, against receipts and imaginary receipts £226,044. This would show a small balance, not in hand, but, say, to credit. The account is, however, burdened with the following items:—"Retiring annuities of judges, including pensions of three late Lord Chancellors charged on the Consolidated Fund," £22,000; "compensations," presumably to judges, £1,354; and compensations, premiums, &c., to retired officers £41,638, making a total of £64,993, and showing on the whole account a debit balance to very nearly the same amount. An account which begins with an imaginary item cannot be very useful, and although some of the items here shown indicate facts worth knowing, it is difficult to understand what object the return is intended to effect, or what useful purpose it can possibly answer.

MR. JOSHUA WILLIAMS, Q.C., has circulated for criticism a suggestion the draft of an Act to abolish the rule that a contingent remainder of an estate of freehold must have a particular estate of freehold to support it. In a note prefixed to the draft, he says, "The recent case of *Cunliffe v. Branker*, decided by the Master of the Rolls and affirmed by the Court of Appeal, has brought forcibly to my mind the hardship of the old feudal rule, still subsisting, that a contingent remainder of an estate of freehold must have a particular estate of freehold to support it; so that a gift of freeholds to A. for his life, and after his decease to his children who shall attain twenty-one, will fail altogether in the event of A.'s death before any of his children come of age, and if any should be then of age will belong exclusively to them. I have accordingly sketched out the accompanying draft of an Act to remedy this defect; and being conscious both of the difficulty of the task and of the great probability that improvements may be suggested, I submit it to the friendly criticism of the profession, in the hope that, in its present or some other shape, it may be passed into law." We hope at an early opportunity to return to the consideration of the draft Act (which we print elsewhere); but we may here remark that, if a similar course had been taken with recent real property Acts, the profession would have been spared much crude and unsatisfactory legislation.

The meetings of the Association for the Reform and Codification of International Law were held last week at Bremen. We regret that the crowded state of our columns this week prevents us from giving a report. Among other matters discussed was the report of the Committee on Bills of Exchange. The clause making a bill of exchange or promissory note to bearer not allowable became the subject of a lively discussion. The term "promissory note," including coupons, went beyond the aim. After some debate, it was decided, on the motion of Dr. Krieger, of Denmark, that Mr. Hinde Palmer, together with some other gentleman to be appointed, should draw up an interpretation clause to be added to the article, rendering the expression "promissory note" the exact English translation of the German expression *Eigenwechsel*. The articles drawn up by the committee were then carried with this modification.

THE LAW AS TO SPIRITS AND CONJURATION.

PUBLIC attention has been recently directed to the law relating to spiritualism by the summons issued by Mr. Flowers against Dr. Slade and his "manager," at the instance of Dr. Donkin and Professor Lankester, in respect of certain manifestations alleged by the prosecutors to be fraudulent and by the defendants to be spiritualistic. These proceedings, which seem likely to be protracted, and are unexampled in this country—France being, as far as we know, the only country where a spiritualist has been prosecuted to conviction—we cannot, of course, discuss at present, but it may not be amiss to glance historically at the law of the subject, first noticing certain early and repealed statutes before we proceed to discuss those at present in force.

It appears, then, that an early statute "against witchcraft," 33 Hen. 8, c. 8, was repealed by 1 Ed. 6, c. 12. Certain persons taking advantage of this repeal, the Act 5 Eliz. c. 16, was passed, which, after reciting that many "fantastical and devilish persons have devised and practised invocacons and conjurations of evil and wicked spirites, and have used and practised wytchecraftes, enchantements, charms, and sorceries to the destruccoon of the persons and goods of their neighbours," &c., enacted that, "yf any person use or practice any invocacons or conjurations of evil and wicked spirites to or for any intent or purpose" the offender should suffer death as a felon without benefit of clergy. The provisions of this statute appear to have been considered not sufficiently explicit, for a subsequent statute of James (1 Jac. 1, c. 12) enacted that "if any person or persons shall use, practise, or exercise any invocation or conjuration of any evil or wicked spirit, or shall consult, covenant with, entertaine, employ, feede or reward any evill or wicked spirit to or for any intent or purpose," the offender should suffer death as a felon without benefit of clergy. It will be observed that both these statutes were concerned with evil spirits only, and make the offence equally punishable whether the object of the offender be gain or not.

These two statutes, however, are now repealed, the Act of Elizabeth by the Act of James, and the Act of James by an Act of George II. Section 4 of the latter Act (9 Geo. 2, c. 5), which is still in force, enacts that, "if any person . . . pretend to exercise or use any kind of witchcraft, sorcery, enchantment, or conjuration, or undertake to tell fortunes, or pretend, from his skill or knowledge in any occult or crafty science, to discover where or in what manner any goods supposed to have been stolen or lost may be found, every person so offending being . . . convicted on indictment . . . shall suffer imprisonment by the space of one whole year without bail or mainprize." The statute proceeds to impose the additional penalty of the pillory "once in every quarter of the said year in some market town of the proper county upon the market day," an enactment which is left intact by our statute law revisers, notwithstanding that the punishment of pillory was abolished by 7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict. c. 23. It will be observed that the statute makes no distinction between good and evil spirits, but the vital distinction between the repealed and the existing statutes is this, that whereas the Legislatures of Elizabeth and James appear to have assumed that mortal man had the power of calling up spirits, and merely sought to punish him for using this power, the more Sadducean Parliaments of the Georges appear to have assumed the exact contrary. The offender is the person who "pretends to exercise," &c., and it would almost seem as if such a person could not be heard to say that he did in truth and in fact exercise the "conjuration" charged against him. If spiritualism is within the terms of this statute (as to which we express no opinion), then it would seem that spiritualism *per se* is a criminal offence, be the motives of the medium what they may, and be the desires of the clients of the medium to interview their deceased friends ever so pressing.

The next statute is 5 Geo. 4, c. 83. By this statute (section 4) every person committing any of the offences mentioned in section 3 after having been convicted as an idle and disorderly person, and (*inter multos alios*) "every person pretending or professing to tell fortunes, or using any subtle craft, means, or device by palmistry or otherwise, to deceive and impose on any of his Majesty's subjects" shall "be deemed a rogue and a vagabond within the true intent and meaning of this Act." The rogue and vagabond may be committed to the house of correction, there to be kept to hard labour for three months. By section 14 he has an appeal to quarter sessions. By section 5, after a second conviction a "rogue" becomes an "incorrigible rogue," and may be detained in prison till the next quarter sessions. By section 10 the justices in quarter sessions may sentence "incorrigible rogues" to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, and "may order further, if they think fit, that the offender (not being a female) be punished by whipping at such time during his imprisonment and at such place within their jurisdiction as they deem expedient."

So much for the law of the subject, which seems to be severe enough upon such persons as can be brought within it. How far what is commonly called "spiritualism" comes within its reach, we prefer not to pronounce at present.

THE JUDICIAL STATISTICS, 1875.

POLICE, &c.

The numbers of the police and constabulary force for the whole of England and Wales in 1875 show an increase of 894 upon those for the year ending the 29th of September, 1874. Last year the total number was 28,566, consisting of 4 commissioners and assistant-commissioners, 4 district and inspecting superintendents of the metropolitan police, 56 chief constables of counties, 166 head constables of boroughs, 509 superintendents, 928 inspectors, 2,915 sergeants, 23,093 constables, 434 additional constables, and 457 detective officers. During the year 1875 1 more superintendents, 9 more inspectors, 145 more sergeants, 717 more constables, 19 more additional constables, and 3 more detectives were appointed; and the number of head constables of boroughs was decreased by 1. These figures show a total increase during the year of 3.1 per cent.; and they allow 1 constable for every 770 of the population according to the census of 1871, or 1 for every 812 of the population estimated for the middle of the year 1875. In 1874 the proportion was 1 for every 838 of the estimated population; and in 1865, 1 for every 902. Since that period the increase of the police and constabulary amounts to 6,210, or to 26.6 per cent. Of the additional constables at present employed, 351 belong to the counties, 50 to the boroughs, and 52 to the city of London, and in the total number are included 665 of the metropolitan police employed in her Majesty's dockyards and military stations. The total cost of the force in 1875 was £2,742,526, showing an increase of £44,114 upon that for the previous year. The salaries and pay amounted to £2,116,786, as against £2,090,594; but in the total cost are included the expenses of additional constables, which, as they are repaid to the authorities by the parties employing the constables, do not fall on the counties or boroughs. For special services rendered by the metropolitan police in 1875 the amount repaid to the Receiver was £111,957, as compared with £121,911 in 1874, both years ending, in this case, on March 31. The average cost of each man in 1875 was £93 10s. 10d., as against £93 9s. 4d. in 1874, and £77 3s. 6d. in 1868; and out of the total cost £1,081,216, or 39.4 per cent., was contributed from the public revenue, the remainder being provided from local sources.

The returns of the number of depredators, offenders, and suspected persons at large, so far as is known to the

police, are computed, as they have been for the last twelve years, upon the principle that persons who are known to have lived honestly for one year at least subsequent to their discharge after conviction shall not be included. The total of the criminal classes and of those suspected in 1875 was 41,451, against 43,555 in 1874. The decrease amounts to 2,104, or 4.8 per cent.; and, as compared with the figures for 1865, there is a decrease of 13,937, or 25.1 per cent. In the metropolis, in 1875, there was a decrease of 16.0 per cent., but in the towns dependent upon agricultural districts there was an increase of 2.0, and, in the commercial ports, an increase of 9.3, per cent. upon the numbers for the previous year.

In addition to the criminals at large there were, in 1875, in local prisons, 18,070 persons, exclusive of debtors and of military and naval prisoners; in convict prisons, 9,878; and in reformatories, 4,564. These figures raise the total number of the criminal classes to 73,963, as compared with 76,219 in 1874, and show a decrease of 2,256.

Under the Contagious Diseases Acts, brothels, &c., in that portion of the metropolitan police district comprising the parishes of Woolwich, Plumstead, Charlton, St. Paul's and St. Nicholas, Deptford, St. Alphege, Greenwich, and the hamlet of Hatcham, together with the principal military stations, come within the supervision of the police for sanitary purposes, and are enumerated in yearly returns to Parliament. The total number of houses of bad character in these districts was 4,555 in 1875, and 4,714 in 1874, showing a decrease of 3.3 per cent.

The number of indictable offences committed in 1875 was 47,045, being a decrease of 779, or 1.62 per cent., upon the returns for 1874. In respect of these offences, 22,108 were apprehended—a smaller number than those apprehended in 1874 by 223. The apprehensions in 1875 were in the proportion of 46.9 per cent. to the number of crimes committed, as compared with a proportion of 46.6 per cent. in the previous year. The persons apprehended when brought before the magistrates were disposed of as follows:—

Discharged for want of evidence	5,287
" for want of prosecution	1,330
" on bail for further appearance	
if required	114
Bailed to appear for trial	1,584
Committed for want of sureties	32
Committed for trial	13,761
Total	22,108

Thus it appears that of the number apprehended 30.4 were discharged by the magistrates; and that, with respect to the indictable offences committed, less than one-third of the number of persons committing them were sent for trial.

The principal offences enumerated as having been committed in 1875 are as follows:—Murder, 141; attempted murder, 63; shooting at, wounding, stabbing, &c., 897; manslaughter, 232; concealment of birth, 158; unnatural offences, 134; rape, 225; robbery and attempts with violence, 621; and larcenies, &c., 33,280. Upon the numbers for 1874 the murders show a decrease of 10; the attempts to murder, an increase of 3; the woundings, &c., an increase of 124; the cases of manslaughter, a decrease of 17; the concealments of birth, a decrease of 10; the unnatural offences, an increase of 2; the cases of rape, an increase of 3; the robberies with violence, an increase of 60; and the larcenies, a decrease of 587. The proportion of murders to the estimated population for the middle of the year 1875 was 1 in every 169,818, against 1 in 156,613 in 1874. In 1875, 512,425 persons were summarily convicted before the magistrates, making, with the above figures, a total of 523,933, or an increase on that for the preceding year of 25,578, or 51 per cent. Of the summary convictions, however, a large proportion is for offences of a trifling character. The proportion borne

by the number of males to the total number proceeded against in 1875 was 80·7 per cent., and in 1874 it was 80·5. Of the males in 1875, 80·4 per cent. were convicted, and of the females 72·2.

Among the penalties inflicted in respect of the 512,425 summary convictions for the year 1875, we find 93,231 commitments to prisons, reformatories, and industrial schools; 361,830 impositions of a fine; and 919 cases of punishment by whipping. As many as 2,751 persons were delivered up to the army or navy; 18,522 were ordered to find sureties or to enter into recognizance; and 35,172 were punished in ways not above specified. The whippings show a decrease of 227 as compared with those for 1874; and the commitments to prison, &c., a decrease of 111. Of the imprisonments, 147 were for more than 6 months; 3,852 for between 3 and 6 months; 7,681 for between 2 and 3 months; 12,506 for between 1 and 2 months; 26,969 for between 14 days and 1 month; and 39,032 for periods of 14 days and under. So far as is known to the police, of those apprehended for indictable offences and of those summarily proceeded against, 15,913 were known thieves, 302,885 previously bore good characters, and 47,607 were habitual drunkards, while the characters of 126,476 were unknown. The number of known thieves at large was 17,632, and of these 1,571 were to be found in the metropolitan district.

In 1875 the number of appeals against the decisions of justices in summary proceedings was 143, against 107 in 1874 and 104 in 1873. In 83, or 58 per cent., of the cases in 1875 the convictions were affirmed, and in the remainder quashed. As many as 49 of the appeals were in cases of bastardy orders, and in 31 of these cases the convictions were affirmed. The summary convictions in 1875, exclusive of those in bastardy cases, were 509,517, and there was therefore 1 appeal for every 5,420, and one reversal of judgment for every 12,131 of the convictions. In addition to these appeals to courts of quarter sessions there were 4 appeals removed into the Court of Queen's Bench under the 12 & 13 Vict. c. 45. Seven cases of this kind were argued; in 3 judgment was given for the appellant, and in 2 for the respondent. During the year there were, under the 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43, 66 cases stated for the opinion of the superior courts, of which 61 were removed into the Court of Queen's Bench. There were 77 cases of this description argued in the Court of Queen's Bench; in 26 cases judgment was given for the appellant, in 46 for the respondent, and 19 cases were remitted. There were 3 cases in the Court of Common Pleas, all of which were reversed; and 2 in the Court of Exchequer, both of which were affirmed.

The coroners' returns show the number of inquests held during the year 1875 to have been 28,587, being 1,403 more than in the previous year. There were 200 verdicts of murder in 1875 as against 223 in 1874; and 1,577 verdicts of suicide as against 1,549. The total coroners' costs for 1875 were £84,285 10s.; and the average cost of each inquest was £2 18s. 11d.

LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.

III.

TRADE-MARKS.

CAP. 33.—*An Act for the Amendment of the Trade-Marks Registration Act, 1875.*

THE 1st section of the Trade-Marks Registration Act, 1875, provided that from and after the 1st of July, 1876, a person should not be able to institute any proceeding to prevent the infringement of a trade-mark unless such trade-mark was registered. The present Act (which was not passed until the 24th of July) repeals the above-mentioned provision, and enacts that, from and after the 1st of July, 1877, a person shall not be entitled to institute any proceeding to prevent, or to recover damages for, the infringement of any trade-mark as defined by

the Act of 1875, unless such trade-mark is registered in pursuance of that Act, or unless, with respect to any device, mark, name, combination of words, or other matter or thing in use as a trade-mark before the passing of the Act of 1875, registration thereof as a trade-mark under the principal Act shall have been refused as is mentioned in section 2. The Act then provides (section 2) that, where the application to register a trade-mark which has been in use before the passing of the Act of 1875 has been refused, a certificate shall be granted which is to be conclusive evidence of the refusal. Although the Act of 1875 is very liberal in allowing trade-marks in use before its date to be registered, yet it is not every such mark that will be allowed to come upon the register. All unregistered marks were outside the pale of legal protection under the Act of 1875; but the present Act, in effect, leaves the proprietor of a mark in use before August 13, 1875, and which has been refused registration, in exactly the same position as he would have been if the recent legislation on the subject of trade-marks were not upon the statute-book.

IRISH LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

CAP. 44.—*An Act to amend the Law relating to Legal Practitioners in Ireland.*

THE 1st section of this Act might have been enacted by the omission of two words from, and the addition of a few words to, the small Act bearing the pompous short title of "The Legal Practitioners Act, 1875." It corresponds, word for word, with section 2 of that enactment, with only the necessary change of "Ireland" for "England," and, like that section, has defied the ingenuity of the mysterious official (or counsel) who frames the marginal notes, and who has contented himself with the highly-instructive words "Amendment of 12 & 13 Vict. c. 53, s. 2." What the section effects in the shape of addition to the provision enabling the judge to authorize the solicitor to commence an action for his bill within the month, is to enable the judge to authorize the solicitor to refer his bill for taxation within the month, and to take both these steps, not only on proof of probable cause for believing that the party chargeable is about to leave Ireland, but also on proof of probable cause for believing that he is about to become a bankrupt or a liquidating or compounding debtor, or "to take any other steps or do any other act" which would tend to defeat or delay such solicitor in obtaining payment.

Section 3 applies to Ireland section 28 of the Attorneys and Solicitors Act, 1860, giving the solicitor a charge for costs on property recovered or preserved.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

CAP. 45.—*An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Industrial and Provident Societies.*

SINCE the consolidating Act of 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 87) two amending Acts on the subject of industrial and provident societies have been passed (30 & 31 Vict. c. 117, and 34 & 35 Vict. c. 80); and by the first of these amending Acts certain provisions of the Friendly Societies Acts, 1855 and 1858, were incorporated by reference. The latter Acts have since been repealed and their provisions consolidated and amended by the Friendly Societies Act of 1875. The present statute furnishes an edition of that Act adapted to industrial and provident societies. The provisions are, in fact, only altered as far as is essential to meet the difference in the objects of the societies. The chief change which seems to be introduced is the requirement that the word "limited" shall be the last word in the name of every society registered under the Act. The resemblance to the Friendly Societies Act, indeed, is carried so far that in section (sub-section 8) of the new Act it is enacted that "if the central officer or the chief registrar refuse to register [the society may appeal from the refusal] to the Court of Queen's Bench in England."

The Vacation Sittings.

CHANCERY DIVISION.*

(Before HUDDLESTON, B.)

Oct. 3.—*In re A Solicitor.* [V.C.H.]

Where the vendors' solicitors had (according to the custom of the district) prepared the conveyance to a purchaser of land in consideration of a fee-farm rent, and there was conflicting evidence as to whether the purchaser had retained them as his solicitors.

An order was made, upon the purchaser's petition, praying that the conveyance might be delivered to him upon payment of the solicitors' bill.

This was a petition, under the summary jurisdiction of the court, praying that a firm of solicitors might be ordered to deliver a conveyance and other documents to the petitioner upon payment of their bill of costs.

The petitioner had bought some land in Manchester in consideration of a fee-farm rent, and it was stipulated, according to the custom of the district with regard to such purchases, that the vendors' solicitors should prepare the conveyance, and that the purchaser should pay the vendors' costs of the transaction. The conveyance was duly prepared and executed in duplicate by the purchaser, but was retained by the vendors' solicitors on the ground that it would be some time before it could be executed by the vendors. Subsequently, the solicitors sent in a bill of costs to the purchaser, and some time afterwards he offered to pay it on having the conveyance handed over to him, but the solicitors refused to give up the deed.

The petitioner alleged that he had requested the respondents to act as his solicitors, and that their bill contained items properly included in purchaser's costs, as well as all the vendors' costs. The respondents denied that they had ever been requested to act on behalf of the purchaser, and said they had merely acted for the vendors.

Russell Roberts, for the petitioner, referred to *In re Justice* (unreported), before the Master of the Rolls on the 1st of June, 1868, and submitted that the application was properly made by petition. The petitioner did not ask for taxation, and the case was, therefore, not within the order of the 17th of April, 1867: *Morgan's Chancery Acts*, 4th ed. p. 648. It was a case necessary to be promptly dealt with, inasmuch as the petitioner was bound, by covenants in his conveyance, to build, and the vendors threatened to eject him for breach of covenant. The deed was executed in duplicate, and as soon as it was executed an estate passed to the petitioner, and it was a well-settled rule that the deeds always went with the land.

Townsend, for the respondents, submitted that the application was entirely misconceived. If made at all, it ought to have been by summons in chambers. But the respondents had never acted as the petitioner's solicitors, and there had been no misconduct on their part. The costs payable by him were vendors' costs, which he had agreed to pay, and they now retained possession of the deed on behalf of the vendors, who had re-entered for breach of covenants. Whatever right the petitioner might have had to the deed was now gone. In any case, an order ought not to be made in the absence of the vendors, who were interested in the matter.

HUDDLESTON, B., made the order as prayed, with costs. Solicitors, *Chester, Urquhart, & Co.; Milne, Riddle, & Mellor.*

Sept. 26.—*v. —.* [Q.B.D.]

Specialty-indorsed writ—Leave to defend—Judicature Act, 1875, ord. 3, r. 6; ord. 14, rr. 1, 6.

This was an action commenced in the Queen's Bench Division to recover £1,080 17s., being the amount of eleven promissory notes given by the defendant to the plaintiff.

The writ was specially indorsed under ord. 3, r. 6, and the plaintiff, having filed the usual affidavit under ord. 14, r. 1, that he believed there was no defence to the action, applied on the 23rd of August for leave to sign judgment. The defendant made an affidavit in opposition and asked for leave to defend, but Master Pollock ordered judgment to be signed unless the defendant brought the amount claimed

into court within a week. From this decision the defendant appealed to Huddleston, B., who dismissed the appeal, and the plaintiff issued execution and obtained a *visi garnishee* order. The defendant then gave notice of motion by way of appeal to the next divisional court, and the case was heard before Field, J., and Huddleston, B., on the 19th of September, when it was suggested that further evidence was forthcoming, and it was arranged that Huddleston, B., should reconsider his judgment. He now delivered final judgment, in which the facts are sufficiently stated.

Lumley Smith, for the plaintiff.

Francis Turner, for the defendant.

HUDDLESTON, B.—The principal application by the defendant in the present case is one to discharge the order of Master Pollock giving leave to the plaintiff to sign judgment unless the defendant brought the amount claimed into court within a week, and it becomes necessary to consider the effect of ord. 14 with regard to special indorsement, and to see what the plaintiff and defendant have to do. The defendant has a right to appear, but the intention is the same as under the Bills of Exchange Act. The plaintiff here has made the necessary affidavit under ord. 14, r. 1; and the *onus* is upon the defendant. In order to obtain leave to defend he must satisfy the court that he has a good defence, or disclose facts sufficient, in the opinion of the court, to entitle him to defend. It is not sufficient for him merely to state that he has a good defence; he must state facts sufficient to show that he has a substantial defence to the action. If he does this he ought to be allowed to defend without being put upon the terms of bringing the money into court: *Emmaceles v. Mesquita*, 24 W. R. 553, L. R. 1 Q. B. D. 417. But ord. 14, r. 6, gives a discretion as to putting him upon terms, and, if his evidence is not satisfactory, there is no reason why such terms should not be imposed as a condition of leave to defend.

The question I have to consider is whether the defendant in this case has disclosed such facts as are sufficient to entitle him to defend. Now he admits that he gave the promissory notes, and that he received the money, but he says that he received it as the plaintiff's agent or bailiff, and expended it on a farm of which the plaintiff was lessee, and that the notes were not intended to be promissory notes, but were given merely as memoranda or acknowledgments that he had received the money in the capacity of bailiff. He also says that he expended all the money on the plaintiff's farm, and that, in the result, the plaintiff will be indebted to him in a considerable amount. But his oath is directly contradicted by the plaintiff and his son, and if it merely rested there I should leave it for a jury to decide. The plaintiff says it is quite true that he was the lessee of the farm, but that he took it for the defendant, who was, in point of fact, the real tenant, and not the plaintiff's bailiff or manager. His version of the matter is that the defendant, who was his gamekeeper, wished to take this large farm; but that Lord Normanby would not let it to him unless he had a substantial guarantee for the rent; and it was therefore arranged that the farm should be let to the plaintiff, so that he should be liable for the rent and covenants, but it was understood that it was really for the defendant's benefit.

Now, with regard to the correspondence, which I have carefully considered, it is quite consistent with the plaintiff's version. There are remarks with reference to game, hay, crops, &c., and the hay and crops are always spoken of as the defendant's. Then there are references to the sums advanced, the interest, and the rent; and the correspondence recognizes the debt, and offers to pay interest from beginning to end; and on the whole it is, to my mind, perfectly conclusive that the defendant was the real tenant. I must say, however, that the defendant's evidence contains passages which are unsupported by the correspondence.

Then, again, why did the defendant pay interest? If the money were advanced to enable the defendant to carry on the farm on his own account, one can understand the stipulation for interest; otherwise, it would be inexplicable.

Another matter is conclusive to my mind. It is evident that the plaintiff is a man of business, and the defendant has shown himself a man of discrimination. Now, if the defendant was only a manager, is it to be supposed that there would have been no accounts? If the defendant was carrying on the farm for his own benefit, there would be

* Reported by H. GREENWOOD, Esq., barrister-at-law.

no necessity for any; on the other supposition, it is incomprehensible.

I feel satisfied that there is no defence, and no facts are disclosed which will induce me to give leave to defend; therefore Master Pollock's order will remain, the appeal against it will be dismissed with costs, and the garnishee order will stand.

I was asked to enlarge the time for appealing, but if I did so I should be playing into the defendant's hands, and defeating the intention of the Act.

Solicitors for the plaintiff, *Lattley & Hart*.

Solicitors for the defendant, *Walter Moojen & Son*.

Sept. 26.—*Haslehurst v. Stanton*. [M.R.]

Agreement to mortgage British ship—Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1862, s. 3.

The plaintiffs in this action claimed a lien on a ship belonging to the defendant by virtue of a letter written to them by him, asking for permission to draw upon them for £1,000, and agreeing to give them a first lien on the ship, also offering to insure the cargo and keep both ship and cargo free from other incumbrances. The plaintiffs acceded to this request, and the defendant drew two bills upon them for £500 each, which they accepted, and of which they had taken up one before the issue of the writ, and had since taken up the other.

A. G. Marten, Q.C. (*Whitehorse* with him), for the plaintiffs, now moved for an injunction to restrain the defendant from selling the ship.

E. Beaumont, for the defendant, admitted the debt, which the defendant was willing to pay, but opposed the injunction, on the ground that the alleged charge was absolutely void at law and in equity, the letter being, in point of fact, an agreement to mortgage a British ship. He referred to *Liverpool Borough Bank v. Turner*, 1 J. & H. 159, 2 De G. F. & J. 502, which case, he contended, was not affected by section 3 of the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1862.

Marten submitted that the plaintiffs, as mortgagees, were entitled either to an injunction or to have the amount of principal and interest due to them and the costs of the action brought into court.

Beaumont objected to pay in anything in respect of costs.

HUDDELETON, B.—You must bring the amount of the principal and interest into court within a week, and the question of costs may stand over till the trial of the action.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs, *Alkin & Crump*.

Solicitors for the defendant, *Lowless & Co.*

CONTINGENT REMAINDERS.

THE following is the draft of an Act prepared by Mr. Joshua Williams, Q.C.:

An Act for the Amendment of the Law with Respect to Contingent Remainders.

1. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as "The Contingent Remainders Amendment Act, 1877."

2. *Commencement of Act.*] This Act shall commence and come into operation on the 1st of January, 1878, and shall apply only to instruments executed on or after that date and to wills and codicils revived or re-published by any will or codicil executed on or after that date.

3. *Contingent remainders supported.*] A contingent remainder of an estate of freehold shall if not otherwise invalid take effect in possession notwithstanding the want of a particular estate of freehold to support it. And in like manner a contingent remainder of a copyhold or customary estate shall, if not otherwise invalid, take effect in possession notwithstanding the want of a particular copyhold or customary estate of freehold to support it.

4. *Rules as to remoteness.*] The rules as to invalidity by reason of remoteness which now govern contingent remainders of equitable estates shall govern contingent remainders of legal estates both freehold and copyhold or customary.

The *Fall Moll Gazette* says:—There was a meeting of bishops on Thursday at Lambeth to consider the question of ecclesiastical appeals under the Judicature Act.

General Correspondence.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE UNDER THE JUDICATURE ACTS.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—Perhaps some of your readers will oblige me by answering the following queries with respect to criminal procedure under the Judicature Acts:—

(1) Do writs of error lie to the Queen's Bench Division, or, if not, to what court do they lie?

(2) What is the proper construction of section 47 of the Judicature Act, 1873, which, after providing for the decision of Crown cases reserved by the judges of the High Court of Justice, proceeds to enact that "the determination of any such question by the judges of the said High Court in manner aforesaid shall be final and without appeal; and no appeal shall lie from any judgment of the said High Court in any criminal cause or matter, save for some error of law apparent upon the record as to which no question shall have been reserved for the consideration of the said judges under the said Act of the eleventh and twelfth years of her Majesty's reign?"

With regard to the first point it seems to me that writs of error can hardly come within section 34 of the Judicature Act, 1873, by which "all causes and matters, civil and criminal, which would have been within the exclusive cognizance of the Queen's Bench in the exercise of its original jurisdiction," &c., are assigned to the Queen's Bench Division; and yet it does not appear to have been the intention of the Legislature to confer a criminal jurisdiction on her Majesty's Court of Appeal, although it is true writs of error from the Queen's Bench Division must apparently lie to it instead of to the old Court of Exchequer Chamber.

So far as the other point is concerned I fancy the meaning intended to be conveyed is that no appeal shall lie from the decision of the judges on questions reserved, and that no appeal shall lie from any judgment of the High Court in any criminal matter as to which no such question has been reserved, except for some error of law apparent on the record.

A SOLICITOR

Birmingham.

SEARCHES.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—As men and countries progress in civilization it becomes more the rule that each shall fulfil his complete duty towards his neighbour, and not leave him to suffer loss, or not, by his own precaution or oversight. This has been the course of events in our legal practice, and there are only a few standing and startling examples to remind us of the short time that has elapsed since the barbarous days of the law.

One of these examples is general searches and bankruptcy searches in particular. If a man has become a bankrupt or insolvent, has made an arrangement or composition, his title to his possessions may still seem good and valuable, while notice to the public of its liability is hidden away by his name being entered in a book, with thousands of others, at the Bankruptcy Court, either in a flat-book or docket-book, in the lists of London bankruptcies or those of the country or county courts, or books containing lists of trust and inspectorship deeds, or others containing arrangements, and lastly those containing the insolvencies, the London, country, or protection cases.

A purchase with a title from 1856 with only seven names among the vendors is nothing uncommon; and on that title, searches for incumbrances at the Bankruptcy Court alone must be made under 462 letters, or sixty-six books, before you have done your absolute duty to insure your client's safety, and taking all the different time occupied in regard to searching, three minutes on an average for each letter would be good time, and that would make twenty-three hours.

This is a long time for any one matter, and the length of time, the different letters, and books all help to increase the risk of mistake.

One remedy would be for a lexicographical list to be made

for the last twenty years; but the remedy really wanted in the matter to raise this particular branch to the same level of progression with other legal practice would be to remove the risk from a purchaser, by causing the creditor to attach to or indorse the same entry which is now made in the search books on any deed relating to the property charged with his debt or claim; so that every deed should be complete in itself, and not seem to pass the right to the property to a purchaser when it not only passes the property but also a claim; upon which the purchaser is liable, in the first instance, by the name of the debtor being entered in one of the bankruptcy books, and his solicitor's clerk having passed it unnoticed in a long and wearisome search.

JAMES ARNOTT.

Obituary.

MR. LEWIS THOMAS.

Mr. Lewis Thomas, solicitor, of Swansea, died suddenly at the Tavistock Hotel, on the 29th ult., in his fifty-sixth year. The deceased was the son of the late Mr. Thomas Thomas, sometime Recorder of Swansea, and was born in 1820. He was admitted a solicitor in 1843, and had ever since carried on business in his native town. His private practice was very large. He had been for over thirty years clerk and solicitor to the Swansea Harbour Trustees, in which capacity he had done much to promote the trade and prosperity of the town. Several of the local Acts of Parliament were prepared by him, and in the carrying out of improvements in the port, and in negotiations for the purchase of land, his tact and sound judgment were most valuable.

MR. GEORGE ALFRED LAWRENCE.

Mr. George Alfred Lawrence, barrister, died at Edinburgh, on the 29th ult., at the age of forty-nine. Mr. Lawrence was the son of the Rev. Alfred Lawrence, who married Lady Emily Finch Hatton, daughter of the sixth Earl of Winchelsea. He was born in 1828, and was educated at Rugby, and at Balliol College, Oxford, but he afterwards migrated to New Inn Hall, where he graduated second class in classics in 1850. Mr. Lawrence was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1852, but he appears to have never been in actual practice, his tastes being literary. About twenty years ago he published anonymously the novel of "Guy Livingstone," and he had since published many other stories, bearing the name of "The author of 'Guy Livingstone,'" which have all been popular. Mr. Lawrence held the rank of lieutenant in the Northamptonshire Militia.

MR. JOHN JOSEPH WISE.

Mr. John Joseph Wise, solicitor, of Ashbourne, died at that place, on the 21st ult., at the age of sixty, after a few months' illness. Mr. Wise was born in 1815, was admitted a solicitor in 1840, and soon afterwards went into partnership with his uncle, the late Mr. Thomas Wise, on whose death he succeeded to the whole of the practice. He was a commissioner to administer oaths in all the divisions of the High Court, and a perpetual commissioner for Derbyshire and Staffordshire; also clerk to the Ashbourne, Belper, and Leek Turepike Road Trust, to the Ashbourne Gas Company, and to the trustees of the Ashbourne charities; and steward of the manors of Ashbourne, Clifton, Offcote, and Underwood. He was a governor of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, and took a warm interest in all charitable and educational matters, having been recently a most liberal subscriber to the new girls' school in the town. He was buried at Ashbourne Church on the 25th ult., the funeral being attended by the charity trustees, the governors of the school, and other leading inhabitants. Mr. Wise's practice will be carried on by his only son, Mr. William Wise, who was admitted a solicitor in 1873.

Societies.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY. ANNUAL PROVINCIAL MEETING.

The third annual provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society commenced on Wednesday last, at the Sheldonian Theatre, the Divinity School, in which it had been announced that the meeting would take place, being under repair. The president of the society (Mr. H. T. Young, of the firm of Messrs. Young, Walters, & Deverell Lincoln's-inn), occupied the chair, and among those present were the Earl of Jersey, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Séwell), Mr. Gregory, M.P., Messrs. J. M. Davenport, T. M. Davenport, A. Davenport, F. J. Morrell, F. P. Morrell, T. Mallam, G. Mallam, W. H. Walsh, Fletcher, Gregson, E. W. Hazel, H. Baines, and A. E. Ward, Oxford; A. D. Bartlett, Abingdon; Crowley and G. J. Haines, Faringdon; Cooper, Henley; J. Lewis and B. Lewis, Wrexham; H. Taylor, Chester; R. A. Payne, Liverpool; E. Wilson, Leeds; Richman, Twickenham; G. W. Burnard, Lambeth; Marshall, Leeds; W. W. Wynne, London; A. Helps, Gloucester; Cullimore, Chester; Shirley, Doncaster; W. B. Brook, London; Bradford, Swindon; Dodd, New Broad-street, London; Blyth, London; H. W. Parker, London; C. A. Case, Maidstone; Ritson, Swindon; Taynton, Gloucester; Kay, Leeds; J. A. Rose, London; J. F. Gibson, Newcastle; Rider, Leeds; Timmins, Bath; B. Sharpe, Norwich; J. J. Corbin, London; R. Cleaver, Liverpool; T. G. Hyde and W. Allen, Worcester; T. T. Horton, Birmingham; E. M. Coleman, Birmingham; F. W. Jones, Gloucester; J. B. Looker, Banbury; F. T. Veley, Chelmsford; C. Francis, Cambridge; F. H. Barr and G. H. Nelson, Leeds; J. Rooth, Durham; R. Simey, Sunderland; C. H. Stanton, Newcastle; H. Vores, London; Burne and Payne, Bath; C. E. Jones, London; H. G. Taylor, St. Helen's; Forster and Youle, Newcastle; J. G. Down, Dorking; G. Cowburn, J. Crowley, Greaves, Burton, G. Keen, Heath, Sidney Smith, Watson, and Carter, London; E. T. Clark, Snaith; Lee, Birmingham; Cunliffe, London; Borough, Derby; Hartley, Colne; Guest, M. B. Wood, P. Woolley, S. Unwin, J. Cooper, J. Jepson, and Thomas Clay, Manchester; Roby Thorpe and Arthur Williams, Nottingham; T. G. Gibson, W. Daggett, and R. Pybus, Newcastle; Pollard, London; Tueddale, Oldham; H. E. Duncan, J. H. E. Gill, T. Avison, W. Bartlett, W. Radcliffe, and W. Cooper, Liverpool; A. Barnes, Lichfield; W. Watson, Hull; W. Bennett, Bruton; G. F. Hill and T. H. Stephens, Cardiff; F. D. Cooke, Derby; Wilkin, Wakefield; H. Bramley and W. Wake, Sheffield.

The meeting was opened with the delivery of the president's inaugural address.

The PRESIDENT, after a few preliminary remarks, said:—At the period of the Leeds meeting, the legal mind was much agitated by the questions of land transfer and registration, and although our society was divided in opinion as to the merits and advantages of various proposed systems of registration in regard to land, there was a pretty general concurrence amongst us on the impolicy and danger of at once annihilating all the old principles of conveyancing, to be replaced by an entirely novel system, even admitting its theoretical perfection. We contended strongly, therefore, for the excision of the compulsory clauses from the Land Transfer Acts, and in the Act finally passed last year this point was conceded. The advocates for registration have now consequently the opportunity of testing their theories, and of showing, possibly, their advantages in some simple cases; whilst those who consider that the various interests and complications to which I have alluded, and the constant ramifications of rights cannot possibly be kept clear in the crabbéd inelasticity of official forms, may continue to adapt their conveyances to the exigencies of each particular case on the lines of our ancient system. No one will contend that this system is perfect; but it is constantly being improved and simplified, and it is a mistake to suppose that lawyers have an interest in making it complex, and that their objections to some of the reforms which are from time to time advocated arise from any other cause than that their experience teaches them the danger to clients of the proposed changes. It is enough for us to have to face the diffi-

culties of providing in our legal documents for the various contingencies of life and of circumstances, without being hampered by obsolete and abstruse technicalities. It is because so many embark almost their all in land that, despite their wish to transmit it intact, they have to carve out of the elder son's estate in this property, which cannot be divided like money, and does not all bear the same value, provisions for debts, wives, and younger children. If each settlement, whether by deed or will, of real estates were accompanied by a settlement of money to provide for these incidents, or provision were made by life assurances; and still more, if parents, in cases of wills made long after marriage, had more confidence than is usually shown in their children, and left estates more absolutely in their power, with freedom to act according to the circumstances of a future which the parents, especially in this age of progress, cannot possibly foresee, half the work of lawyers and the complexities of titles would be removed. This, however, is not in accordance with the feeling and practice of this country, nor in the power of all; but the landowners, when insisting so frequently, in their excess of caution, on the protection of entails, should not blame the law and lawyers for the necessary consequences. It is, of course, absolutely necessary to make strict provisions for children during minority, but it admits of question whether it is for the benefit of the country generally, or even of the owners of landed estates as a class, that entails should prevail so extensively as they do in England. This prevalence assumes that the majority of a generally educated class are imprudent and incapable of doing justice to the estate and to their families, and, for the sake of the spendthrifts and their families, hampers the much more numerous body, as I venture to estimate them, of the reasonably prudent proprietors and their families. Nor does the entail protect the spendthrift himself. He can and does still squander his life interest; and the estate itself, under such circumstances, is likely to be then neglected. This may last for thirty years or more; and what damage may accrue during that period to those coming after him, for whose benefit the entail has been created! Complaints are often made of the length of settlements; but they have, if made at all, to provide for circumstances which may not happen for half a century or more; and provisions as to building, mining, or otherwise, which may seem preposterous and unnecessary at the time, may prove most valuable in after-years, when the face of the country is altered, and science has made progress. Let us look to the case of an eldest son just of age, who, in order to secure a present income, is induced to sacrifice his chance of future independence, and joins his father in barring an entail in 1820. The father wishes to secure the estate to his other children if the eldest son dies without issue, and that son takes a life estate only after his father's death, with an entail on his sons and daughters. The father dies shortly after, and the son marries in 1830. He has only one child living beyond early infancy—a daughter, born in 1840, who marries in 1857, and dies in 1858, leaving a son aged twelve at his grandfather's death in 1870. In this instance there is no possibility of barring the entail of 1820, and getting rid of its antique provisions until the present boy becomes of age in 1879, and, moreover, his grandfather has been hampered for fifty years in having only a life estate with limited powers. He could better have provided for his grandson, and for the contingency of his death under twenty-one, and for the proper management of his property in the present day by a will just before his death in 1870. Where there is a title to be supported the case is somewhat different, as there is a specific public object to be provided for; but in ordinary families I think many of the entails created are more for the benefit of lawyers than of clients. Some will call this rank heresy, but it is the result of nearly forty years' experience in a branch of law with which I have had the most intimate acquaintance. A parent has no power under an ordinary entail of depriving of the estate a loutish or proved spendthrift son in favour of a younger son, or of a child of the eldest, nor can one well provide for every contingency. Trustees will have their crotchets and go abroad, and become ill and die at inconvenient times, and a few little incidents of this sort are apt to try the tempers and purses of those who have deprived themselves of their absolute estate to parcel it out amongst a community of trustees. The question is, Do they obtain an equivalent? I am an advocate for devising estates to eldest sons in general, and I do not think that giving greater freedom to successive owners will result in a

contrary practice. There is one cause which operates very extensively to multiply and increase the stringency of settlements, namely, the pressure put upon gentlemen on their marriage by the family of the lady, who often seek to make the occasion one of a hard bargain at a time when the gentleman is least able to offer resistance.

After referring to other matters relating to real property law, the President said:—At Leeds another great subject of interest was the Judicature Act of 1873, the operation of which had just been postponed by the Act of 1874, and the rules under which were then unsettled. We have now had a year's experience of the working of those Acts, which were supplemented last session by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, and in many respects great improvement has resulted from them in the administration of the law, though the working of the new system has not come up to the sanguine expectations of some of the chief advocates for the change. In so great a work, however, we must have patience, and wait the result of a longer trial, assisting in improvements as they are found necessary. The council of this society pressed for the retention of the intermediate appeal, and also for the adoption of the rule by which a single judge in the common law divisions should in the first instance dispose of cases in like manner as a single judge in the Chancery Division, subject to appeal, and both these principles are carried out in the Acts as passed, the intermittent character of the old House of Lords' sittings on appeal being now also put an end to. In our report of this year the part taken by the council in the amendment of the rules under the Judicature Acts is stated, and many of their suggestions have been adopted by the judges.

Coming to the question of legal education, the President said:—Having visited two of the most bustling centres of active life in this country, and enlisted more fully there the sympathies of our brethren in our great objects of promoting professional improvement, and facilitating the acquisition of legal knowledge, we summon all around us in this ancient University, where the embryo statesmen, divines, lawyers, and followers of every profession alike receive a training to fit them for their future calling, and to make them useful citizens of the world. It is by no means necessary that every solicitor should have been to a university, but to attain to the highest efficiency in his profession he should unite the study of a recluse with the tact and experience of a man of the world. So infinitely varied are the subjects which may come under his professional consideration, that any branch of knowledge may prove eventually useful to him. He may be engaged in a case involving the most abstruse doctrines of the Church, or the most scientific engineering, the properties of poisons, or, in these days of advanced civilization, when the Legislature stretches its protection beyond our own species, he may be called on to support the laws of his country and the dictates of humanity by assisting in a prosecution for the vivisection of a frog. It is true that in such cases he has resort to experts and to barristers selected for their special knowledge of the particular inquiry in such action, but it is necessarily easier to him to get up the case and instruct counsel, and it is more for the benefit of his client if he has some knowledge originally of the subject under dispute. Mathematics tend to give accuracy to the mind, besides being useful in matters of account, which so largely engage our attention and enable us to follow the calculations of scientific witnesses. Logic gives us the habit of reasoning on true principles. The study of ancient and of foreign languages helps us to obtain a more perfect knowledge of our own, and opens to us rich sources of legal knowledge. It is most valuable to a lawyer to be able to put in concise and accurate language the statements and documents he is called upon to prepare; and at the university he is made acquainted with the masters of composition and learns the secrets of their art. The acquisition of general knowledge tends to open the mind and to enable it to adapt itself the more easily to any special subject. Nor is book study all that is essential to a solicitor. He is more immediately than the barrister brought into contact with clients, witnesses, and others, with their varied tempers, modes of thought, prejudices, and idiosyncrasies, so that the acquisition of a knowledge of human nature, and of a habit of dealing with its varied phases, forms an important element of our education; and for this purpose also a college life presents great opportunities. Not only,

however, is it in the power of a student at Oxford to obtain a good general education, but he has facilities here for studying law at the same time. In one of the papers to be read at this meeting you will have this subject fully brought before you by a member more competent than myself to enter into its details.

Before passing away from the contemplation of life at Oxford I must take this opportunity of expressing our sense of gratitude to the Vice-Chancellor and other members of the university for the facilities they have given us for the present meeting, and the kind co-operation of all around us in arrangements for the comfort and gratification of our members.

Although it is not necessary that a candidate for our branch of the profession should have been at a university, he must, if he has not taken his degree, pass an examination on general subjects, to show that he has to a certain extent received a liberal education, before he can be articulated; and if he has taken his degree at a university the term of articles is shortened from five years to three. Forty years ago our society got the present system of final examinations established, to which an intermediate examination has since been added, in the various branches of law, as incentives to study and tests of efficiency, and during all this period the members of our council have, without thought of remuneration, borne the chief part of the great labour of these examinations. Even before the commencement of the system of examinations we instituted courses of law lectures in our hall, which have ever since been continued, and these have been supplemented by law classes.

In all this educational work we left the bar behind us; we have not, like them, waited for the pressure of public opinion against us to take means for insuring, as far as possible, that those who are allowed to enter into our ranks are qualified for the duties they have to perform. We have felt it to be neither a credit to our own profession, nor just to the public, that the stamp of our *status* should be given without due tests. Lord Selborne has lately assembled around him a large body of barristers and solicitors, with the view of founding what has been called a general school of law, to be resorted to, not only by both branches of the profession, but by any one who desired to become acquainted with our laws. Inasmuch as we are not wedded to our own system, we have given this new scheme our full consideration, and if it should eventually be so framed as to combine the merits of our present system with other advantages for solicitors, we should gladly acquiesce in its adoption. It required alteration to meet our views, and it has not obtained very general concurrence from the bar, and at present is in abeyance. One very valuable feature of the scheme is the inducement it holds out to youths generally to study the law, even though they may not contemplate entering into the profession. How valuable it would be to the community if a knowledge of the laws under which we live were more generally disseminated! Not only would our legislators be more qualified to frame new laws, and our lay magistrates be better able to administer justice, but each individual could steer his own course more clearly, and learn to avoid the quicksands which beset his path. A vast amount of litigation might be avoided if the general principles of law and some of the leading rules of practice formed part of the usual elements of education. A man may thereby be enabled to avoid being entrapped by a cunning opponent, and may learn to resort to professional advice before having hopelessly involved himself by his utter ignorance of some elementary principle of law. How few, for instance, of even educated laymen know the danger of replying by letter to an inquiry as to the price at which they would sell their estates.

Having done our best to insure the due education of the rising generations of solicitors, we have not been unmindful of the duty of keeping a watch over their conduct when admitted to practice; so that the public may not be injured, and the profession be dishonoured, by those who prove unworthy of their position. When complaints are addressed to the council they are carefully investigated, and the solicitor complained of is invited to give explanations; and when these are not satisfactory, the society apply at their own expense to the courts to have the offender struck off the roll or suspended from practice. At the same time that we have been upholding the honour of our branch of the profession, we have been jealous to maintain its rights and privileges, but not in a selfish spirit,

looking merely to our own interests; it is always with a due regard to the claims of our fellow-subjects. It has appeared to our council most unfair towards us that the solicitorships to public Departments should be conferred on barristers or others than solicitors. The barristers appointed may have learned their business in the office, and proved useful; but so might many a yachtman become a good admiral; yet the Admiralty would hardly put the commodore of the Royal Yacht Club—though experienced to a certain extent in nautical matters—in command of the Channel Fleet, even if only a post-captain were left of the British Navy. We have upwards of 10,000 solicitors on the roll, many of them holding a position in society, and with attainments equal to those of the first members of the bar; whilst from our ranks have risen some of the most eminent judges; and it cannot be pretended that out of this large body of specially-trained and educated men a sufficient number of qualified practitioners could not be found for all such posts.

So long as the present desirable distinctions exist between the two branches of the profession, and so long as the solicitors are subjected to special education, taxes, and restrictions for the exercise of their particular functions, we may fairly claim all appointments belonging to our class. It may reasonably be presumed, too, as a question affecting the public, that one of our body is likely to be a more efficient public servant in the particular post of an official solicitorship than a barrister, who, though presumably acquainted with law, is not necessarily experienced in the details of a solicitor's practice. We have laid our views on this point before the highest authorities, and some recognition has already been made of our claim. Recently, also, we made a similar representation with reference to the future conduct of business formerly transacted by the late Queen's Proctor. The Government have the Attorney and Solicitor-General and various counsel attached to different Departments to advise them on matters requiring a barrister's assistance.

It has been a subject of complaint that solicitors were excluded from practising in the provincial courts of Canterbury and York, and the diocesan court of London, where the few remaining proctors could alone appear. Our council employed an eminent barrister to advocate the right of all solicitors to practise in the Court of Arches; but the judge considered himself precluded from admitting them without the express sanction of Parliament. The Legal Practitioners' Society—through Mr. Charley and Mr. Gordon—introduced a Bill last session to amend the law relating to legal practitioners, and clause 6 of that Bill proposed to enact that it should be lawful for any certificated solicitor of the Supreme Court to appear as a proctor in the provincial courts of Canterbury and York. Having failed in the Court of Arches we strenuously supported the above clause, and we endeavoured to get it extended to the diocesan court of London. At the end of the session, in August, the Bill stood the last order of the day in the House of Commons; and we may esteem ourselves fortunate that, whilst the whole of the rest of the Bill was dropped, clause 6 passed as an Act by itself, though without our proposed addition. We are much indebted to one of our members for his active exertions in the matter. We shall hope to be successful in a future session in gaining admission to the diocesan court of London.

Just before the close of the last session of Parliament, and since the annual report of our council, an attempt was made to establish a monopoly of parliamentary agency in the hands of a few, whose appointment would, as proposed, virtually rest with the chief officials of the two Houses of Parliament, and with a society which embraces only a limited number of parliamentary agents. It was stated that a general examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, followed by a special examination merely in parliamentary practice, under the auspices of such officials and parliamentary society, would afford a sufficient guarantee of efficiency. A reasonable opportunity not having been afforded to our profession of bringing before the joint-committee of the two Houses of Parliament on this subject evidence in opposition to the proposed scheme, the council presented petitions to both Houses pointing out their objection to it.

The duties of a parliamentary agent are essentially of a legal character, and there exists every necessity for his acquaintance with the general principles and practice of the law, and not merely with a set of red-tape rules and forms, which can be learnt without any special difficulty, if care be taken to publish clearly all rules, and if petty regulations are

not kept as trade secrets for a few. The officials profess to fear a waste of their time if the agency is open to the whole profession; but it does not necessarily follow that such a consequence would result from the extension, and at any rate it is important to the public to avoid the evils of monopoly, and to secure more generally trained practitioners. Many of us supposed that the system of trade protection was dying, if not dead, in this country; but our would-be parliamentary physicians propose to prop up the breaking constitution of the monopolists by restricting any of their brethren in the law from sharing in their profits by means of the free trade remedy of country agency, though this is found for the mutual benefit of the town and country solicitors in all other classes of business, and also an advantage to their clients. I cannot now set forth all the arguments stated in our petitions; but they are circulated amongst all the country law societies, and the profession must be prepared to support the council in resisting any renewed attempt in the next session to act on the principles of the report made this year. In this matter we are not at issue with the bar, whom we do not seek to exclude from the ranks of the parliamentary agents.

Whilst referring to the separate spheres of duty of barristers and solicitors, I will add a passing word on the subject of barristers' fees, since solicitors are frequently placed in a position of much difficulty with regard to those fees. It was sought last session to make barristers legally responsible; and complaint was made in the House of Commons that barristers may with impunity neglect their duty to their clients, whose fees they have received beforehand. There are other means open, I think, for putting a check on wilful neglect when proper fees have been received. In many cases, no doubt, the fault lies with solicitors and their clients, counsel being instructed under circumstances which preclude the reasonable expectation of their attention to the matter; but the bar are not entitled to expect the public to assume that they are immaculate, and that there do not exist in their branch of the profession, as in ours, some members not actuated by the highest principles; and a barrister, like any other man, sitting in judgment on himself, is apt to take a lenient view of his own shortcomings, and may be led to negative any moral responsibility to return his unearned fees. As a barrister cannot by any process of law recover his fees, which are considered a mere *honorarium*, our council, for the honour of our own branch of the profession, have been ready to entertain the complaints of those who have trusted our members, and we have often, by our influence, obtained the adjustment of such claims. It is for the bar to consider whether they will wait for public pressure upon them to establish, for the honour of their branch of the profession, a tribunal in their own ranks which shall be open to complaints against their members. The Attorney-General is ready to decide on the rights of the bar, and his *dictum* is law to them on professional points; but it is only in very exceptional cases that he or the benchers of the Inns of Court will interfere against their members. Such a court of appeal may serve also to remove unjust prejudices, by giving an opportunity to the bar of showing the groundlessness of some of the complaints which, uninvestigated, tend to injure their members in the public estimation. I think that the rules of counsel's retainers, and the practical liability of solicitors under them, require consideration.

Turning now from our obligations towards our own members to our duties to the public, I have to remark that we are able to be useful to the Ministry, the judges, and the country in the practical details of public measures. Though it is not for us as a body to pretend to decide the policy which should influence legislation, our united opinions must always possess great weight. We are practitioners to carry out to the best of our ability the laws which the Legislature may think proper to pass; but in doing so we acquire a more extensive knowledge of the working of Acts of Parliament, and of their practical defects, than any other body of men, and it would be well if better opportunities were given us of making suggestions before the passing of Bills and orders. The council have sometimes been applied to by the Chancellor or the judges, at so late a date as not to allow time for a proper consideration of the subject. We seek to have upon our council representative men of every branch of law, so that we may have the advantage of special knowledge in our body of all legal subjects coming before us; and being in communication with law societies all over the country, and having

ready access to practitioners in every locality, we have very great opportunities of obtaining information or eliciting opinions on legal subjects when required.

In conclusion, let me make an earnest appeal to you all. We are a species of trade union—an organization bearing a very doubtful reputation in this country; not because it is in itself injurious to the public welfare, but by reason of the members of such institutions too often seeking to make their united forces subservient to their own personal interests, without regard to the rights of those beyond their pale.

It is for us as a body of lawyers, with just as ever in our view, to set an example to other unions, and to show that, by acting on more enlightened views, we are really benefiting both ourselves and the public. We are organized for the interests of our profession in their best and highest sense. We are fulfilling public duties in a sphere specially our own. We are expending the subscriptions of our members to a great extent for the benefit, not only of the whole of the profession, but of the whole community. The council labour hard in their efforts to promote the objects of this society; ungrudgingly sacrificing their time to a far greater extent than is generally supposed; but they are cramped in this work by the limit of their funds, and yet out of upwards of 10,000 practising solicitors, but little over 3,000 have joined our ranks. If each member were but to endeavour to obtain the accession of one friend, we should rapidly increase our strength. It is not, as some imagine, practicable for the council alone, by any representations or exertions, to bring sufficient influence to bear on our scattered professional brethren for this purpose. We therefore ask your individual aid. When the medical profession are freely giving us the benefit of their united experience to combat disease, and sanitary reformers are assisting to improve our homes and to prolong our lives; when men of science are constantly opening to us the wonders of creation, and making all the forces of nature minister to our necessities and to our pleasures; when societies of arts are contributing to our intellectual enjoyments, and thousands around us are voluntarily affording us their aid, according to their several capacities, are we to give them no equivalent, and to be behind in taking our share of the public burden? It is not only by individually conducting all our business relations in an upright and honourable spirit, much as this alone will effect, that we can do our duty to the community, but union is required for national strength and progress. We have a terrible example before our eyes of a country where law is at end, and the sword is the only ruler. Let each of us earn the right to be proud of our own country by contributing his personal exertions and sacrifices to the noble and patriotic object of maintaining and improving the due administration of the law—the bulwark of liberty and the *agis* of civilization.

The president was heartily applauded at the conclusion of his address.

Mr. BURNES, of Bath, proposed, as to the place of the next meeting, that the same course be adopted as at Liverpool last year—namely, that the choice of the place of meeting be left to the council.

Mr. PAYNE, of the same place, seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. C. W. LAWRENCE (Gloucester) read a paper on University Education for Solicitors, which we hope hereafter to print in full. He said, in conclusion, that as there seemed to be but little chance of our obtaining, in a teaching capacity at all events, the general school of law, for which such efforts had been made by Lord Selborne and other champions of legal education, let us fall back on the universities, which have now thoroughly identified themselves with national feelings and tastes, and have, as regards Oxford at all events, especially recognized the claim of law as a science to be taught by them, and so secure to future members of our profession (which is admitted to be a high and honourable one) a knowledge of legal principles, as well as of legal practice; and, furthermore, that *status* which society accords to those who have had a liberal education, confirmed by a university degree.

Mr. J. M. DAVENPORT, F.E.A., clerk of the peace for the county of Oxford, read a paper on "Oxford, in Reference to Laws and Lawyers," observing that, since it had pleased the Incorporated Law Society to migrate for its present gathering to this ancient seat of the Muses, it seemed to be a fitting occasion to advance, as a fragment of the pro-

ceedings, or rather as a fringe to the graver subjects and polemics of the meeting, some, however imperfect, memorial of the laws which, in different reigns down to those of the Stuarts, were passed by Parliaments held at Oxford, mingling with the memorial certain personal incidents of royalty; and to conclude by recalling the more salient names of the long roll of illustrious legal luminaries who, through past ages and in our own day, had adorned the university, or had been otherwise associated with the place. Commencing with Alfred the Great, Mr. Davenport referred to the eras of English history, and then gave a list of eminent legal names of an early date, and also the academical societies in chronological order, and in conclusion he congratulated the law society, and the members of his branch of the profession at large, upon the increasing addition to its ranks of graduates from the university. Apart from and above considerations of social position and professional advancement, they must all of them grow warm when they reflected that the subject of their studies, the business of their lives, and the point of honour of their profession was justice; and that in maintaining and vindicating the cause of justice they were led to an imitation of the Supreme Being in the noblest of His attributes. They all knew that if they exercised their functions upon generous and high principles, they were the instruments of bringing home daily blessings to the abodes of the rich and of the poor. For the laws were the only legitimate safeguard of the throne, whilst they afforded security and happiness to the cottage of the peasant—to that humble dwelling, perhaps not sufficiently fortified to prevent the winds and rains of heaven from intruding, but into which the sovereign, uninvited, dare not enter.

On re-assembling after lunch, Mr. NEATE said, in reference to the question raised by Mr. Lawrence as to the greater facility of increased relations between the university and solicitors, he thought this might be brought about by shortening the time for obtaining a degree. In other countries gentlemen in the legal profession had a degree from the universities, and he would suggest, if time was the great point, and not the expense, that a vacation term should be kept, so that a degree might be obtained in two years' residence instead of three. The present was a good time for them to bring the matter before Parliament, and if solicitors were past members of the university it would heighten the professional character and strengthen their claims to the share of legal State appointments.

Mr. J. A. ROSE (London) thought the theory of taking degrees and that of getting solicitors public appointments were both fallacies. He hoped, also, that the chairman's opinion of the law of entail would not be accepted as the general lawyer's opinion. A more outrageous failure had never been consummated than the Judicature Act, as costs had been increased, and they had the reverse of what was needed—more speedy justice. With reference to the last paper which had been read, he asserted that Oxford, with all its glories in stone and brains, owed infinitely more to the priests than to the lawyers.

Mr. GREGORY, M.P., said with respect to university education as applied to their profession, he was desirous that it should be extended as far as possible, and he agreed with the suggestion of shortening the time necessary to obtain a degree. At present a young man could hardly earn a penny for himself before he was twenty-five or twenty-six, as he was three years at the university, and articulated for three years; and he should endeavour, when the University Bills came on again in Parliament, to effect a shortening of the time of residence at universities.

Mr. MELMOTH WALTERS (London) thought that Mr. Rose was under a misconception as to the view which solicitors took of public appointments, and he also was, he thought, wrong in his interpretation of the president's meaning as to the law of entail.

Mr. DODD thought they ought to bring their influence to bear on the judges in not dispensing with the preliminary examination in the case of ten year men, as the standard at present was far too low.

Mr. E. F. BURTON (London) said that the judges did not dispense with the preliminary examination until after the opinion of the council had been known.

Mr. C. E. LAWRENCE, Mr. LEWIS (Wrexham), Mr. SHIRLEY (Doncaster), Mr. VANSALL (Bristol), and Mr. SMITH (Sheffield) also spoke, the latter remarking that no

place could be better adapted for bringing forward the question of university education in their profession than the first seat of learning in the world, and as long as ten year men were admitted without the preliminary examination they would never be able to purify the profession.

Mr. GRINHAM KEEN (London) read a paper on the subject of "Is it Amalgamation?" remarking that in these days of progress and reform it had been often asked by individuals, and discussed in the public journals, whether they were drifting towards the amalgamation of the two great branches of the legal profession, and he some time since had the question put to him, by a barrister of standing, whether that was the meaning of the activity and interest recently displayed by the society on the subject of legal education and professional questions generally. It was not a discussion, but merely a question, and he ventured to answer him "Certainly not." On thinking over the question, a more comprehensive answer presented itself to his mind, and as it touched upon matters of great interest to their profession and the public generally, he trusted it would not be thought unfitting to bring it very briefly under the notice of the meeting. It was patent, he thought, to members of both branches in full practice in the metropolis, and to solicitors in the various centres of business in this great commercial country, that the division of labour as it existed, with its consequent formation of two branches, is the outcome of necessity. They had been taught from their boyhood that "Necessity is the mother of invention." To a body of lawyers it was not necessary to argue out the point. They knew how all-engrossing were the practical duties of the solicitor, to go fully into abstruse questions, to attend court with one case in hand, waiting several days for the hearing, and thereby neglecting other work demanding immediate attention, would be most disastrous to both solicitor and client. If that were so for the solicitor, think of the barrister, while advising on a case bristling with points, being interrupted every ten minutes with an urgent request from a client to see him—if only for a few moments—on a matter of importance! He ventured to think that he would be heartily glad if the *status quo* had not been interfered with. The barrister would inevitably lose his *status*, and while the solicitor would in no way add to his position by the change, the client would lose an inestimable advantage, viz., an independent mind brought to bear upon his case when it was complete in all its details. They might as well at once try to amalgamate the physician and surgeon, architect and builder, stockbroker and jobber, or, to go to the extreme of similes, make no distinction between the daily life and occupations of man and woman. The latter, by-the-by, might yet come to pass, though he for one should always prefer to see the ladies at the home rather than the office. No; the lines and divisions laid down by the wisdom of their ancestors—in fact, their English institutions—which worked so well, generally, were, depend upon it, sound and good. He entirely agreed with those who considered the road to change between the two branches should be shorter, for though he felt, with pride, the eloquence of the bar would bear comparison with that of orators of a past age or other countries, still, many must find, too late, that their talents were administrative rather than oratorical; and on the other hand, there were amongst the solicitors many men of fluent speech and close reasoning who would speedily make a mark in another sphere. His argument was that the legal work of the country was better done by the two branches than it would be by one. In striving, therefore, to raise the standard, educational and social, of their branch, it by no means followed that they were anxious to amalgamate the barrister and solicitor; but it was in reality an earnest desire on their parts to keep pace with the times, and fit themselves thoroughly for the efficient and honourable fulfilment of the difficult and delicate business daily and hourly coming into their hands—business which certainly required to be transacted by a man of education, and a gentleman. But they could not be blind to the fact that while, as a rule, the greatest courtesy and cordiality prevailed between counsel and solicitors, some discontent was felt, and justly so, on their side in the matter of the legal appointments, which in a well-balanced system would not be possible. He alluded, of course, to the fact that nearly all the public appointments of importance and dignity were filled by barristers; nay, further, that in some cases appointments which should (on grounds

of public convenience and sound policy) be filled by gentlemen having had a solicitor's training were, nevertheless, still filled from the bar. It might be answered that that was specially provided for by Acts of Parliament; but he contended that in the present day they had discovered that they might call a man a solicitor by Act of Parliament, but they could not make him one. Now that the country was beginning with a Supreme Court of Judicature, and a new epoch in its legal history, it was surely worth while to consider whether this ground for jealousy could not and should not be fairly removed and be buried with the other anomalies of ancient days? He thought it could, by leaving all offices requiring a barrister's training to the bar, those requiring a solicitor's training to the solicitors, and those equally adapted to either training for the best man from either branch. They had reason to thank the authorities for listening to and acting on recent representations in the appointment of an assistant-solicitor to the Treasury; and he trusted, when they came to decide finally on the question of the Queen's Proctor (with its essentially solicitor's business in the Divorce Division of the High Court), and also other important ecclesiastical posts, they would be guided by the same principle. Acts of sound policy like this would remove all cause for unfriendly feelings between the two branches, who should labour side by side for the public weal, without a single cause for difference between them.

The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting was resumed at eleven o'clock on Thursday. A paper on Parliamentary Agency was read by Mr. E. K. BLYTH (London), more especially with regard to the proposals of the joint-committee of both Houses of Parliament on the subject, which we hope to publish in full. He stated the following objections to the report of the committee:—

1. They make no provisions that parliamentary agents shall in future be trained and educated lawyers, but they specially propose that any graduate or person who has passed an examination by the Civil Service Commissioners may become a parliamentary agent on passing a special examination in parliamentary practice.

2. It is a serious injury to the legal profession, who have paid the necessary stamps and gone through the special training necessary to acquire the accurate knowledge of law required by the committee, that the most valuable and lucrative branch of professional practice should be intrusted to persons who have not taken the prescribed steps to obtain that culture, but who may have picked up sufficient knowledge to get through the special examination in practice without having performed the conditions which the Legislature has (in the public interest) imposed upon those who wish to become members of an honourable profession. Still more is it an injury that solicitors should be cut off from that direct access to Parliament on behalf of their clients which they formerly possessed.

3. The restriction of the profession of a parliamentary agent to a small body, consisting of comparatively few members, is a most serious injury to the public.

4. The introduction of a separate examination in parliamentary practice is quite unnecessary and unadvisable.

5. The power of striking off the roll, proposed by the report, is far too peremptory.

6. The division of professional charges is one of those subjects which is specially a matter of freedom of contract.

Mr. E. F. BURTON (London) stated to the meeting the action of the Incorporated Law Society.

Mr. T. MARSHALL (Leeds) spoke in favour of the propositions laid down in Mr. Blyth's paper at considerable length, observing that the report showed a tendency to go back to the old state of things. He concluded by moving—

1. That in the opinion of this meeting, if any change be made in the mode of appointing parliamentary agents, the liberty to practise in Parliament ought to be placed under restrictions identical with those which regulate the liberty to practise law in its other branches.

2. That the parliamentary practitioner ought to have the liberty which other legal practitioners have immemorially enjoyed of dividing his charges with the solicitor instructing him, and that the evidence before the joint select committee of the Houses of Parliament does not justify the regulation it proposes on this subject.

3. That the jurisdiction proposed to be given to the chairman of committees and to the Speaker by the 13th paragraph of the report of the joint select committee is a judicial duty which would be best exercised by the ordinary tribunals.

Mr. POLLARD seconded the resolutions proposed by Mr. Marshall.

Mr. CLEMENT FRANCIS (Cambridge) strongly urged the necessity of parliamentary agents being subjected to an examination for their fitness.

Mr. GILL (Liverpool) spoke against the report of the joint-committee, and said that he hoped the resolutions would strengthen the hands of the council.

Mr. BRAMLEY (Sheffield) urged the expediency of no delay being allowed in the matter, and read the following letter from Mr. Mundella, M.P., dated August 2, 1876:—

"I spoke to Sir William Harcourt last night on the subject of parliamentary agents, and he expressed to me his intention of opposing any change of this important character at so late a period of the session. The result is that the whole question stands over till next year. You must let me have your views at the beginning of next session, as the subject will be introduced early."

Mr. ROSE having spoken,

Mr. BLYTH replied on the whole question, and the resolutions were then carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned, the PRESIDENT previously announcing an invitation from the Duke of Marlborough to the members to luncheon at Blenheim Palace on Friday.

On resuming, a paper was read by Mr. W. E. SHIRLEY (Doncaster), "On the Bill to enable Prisoners and their Wives and Husbands to give Evidence upon their Trials," which was brought into the House of Commons last session by the Hon. E. Ashley and Mr. Clive. He remarked that the Bill, if passed, would have applied to every indictable offence, and to every offence punishable by summary conviction. And every prisoner or defendant in England or Ireland (the Bill did not apply to Scotland) might have offered himself for examination, and submitted to cross-examination. The question was whether such a sweeping and radical change would have been an improvement. The Recorder of London told the House of Commons that the result of his experience as a criminal judge was to show that the rule which prevents prisoners, or their wives or husbands, from giving evidence, ought to be altered. And no one acquainted with Mr. Russell Gurney could do otherwise than listen with respect. But he ventured, nevertheless, to suggest that a thing might be theoretically right, and yet practically undesirable, or even impossible. It would, indeed, be a painful spectacle, worthy only of the dark ages, to see a skilful, practised counsel compelling a prisoner to unfold the story of his life for the very purpose of damaging his credit, or of entrapping him into admissions inconsistent with innocence. Besides, if the law should ever say that a prisoner may be called, he must be. Woe betide the man who shrinks from pledging his oath to his innocence, or from revealing his private affairs; as surely as light follows day, would conviction follow absence from the witness-box. We have perjury enough already; and our law reformers might sometimes mitigate the consequences of their zeal by "letting well alone."

Mr. SIMEX (Sunderland) then read a paper upon "Some Familiar but Obstructive Nuisances; their Abatement and Removal." Commencing with conveyancing, he asked, What in the present day is the use of the certificate of acknowledgment of a deed by a married woman, of the affidavit which accompanies the certificate, and of the filing the two in the Common Pleas Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice? Why should they not be all abolished together? What more is really necessary than the memorandum on the back of the deed signed by the two commissioners or a judge? Why, also, should not re-conveyances be altogether abolished, and a simple receipt for the mortgage money re-vest the estate in the persons entitled to the equity of redemption? And why should the declaration to bar dower still continue to hold a place in our common forms? How often does it leave the widow penniless and totally dependent upon her eldest son? Let us also suggest that there should exist some power of mitigating the penalty for not stamping deeds properly. The winding up of joint stock companies in the Chan-

cary Division calls for reform. To express the delay and expense and inefficiency of the system I cannot find an adequate word. Compared with it the old Bankruptcy Court was a marvel of perfection. Amongst other necessary improvements I would suggest that official shorthand writers attend all the judges; that the use of affidavits, except in interlocutory applications, be absolutely abolished; that writs and notices be served by registered post letter in the same manner as notices of objection to voters are now served under the Parliamentary Voters' Registration Acts; that pleadings be not printed, except after notice of trial, and then only for the purposes of trial; and that the new rule of June last, which was intended to enable a defendant to dismiss an action for want of prosecution without incurring the cost of preparing for trial, and which has been held to apply only to cases in which notice of trial has not been given by the plaintiff, should be made to apply to cases in which the plaintiff has given notice of trial, but for some cause the trial has not come off. And, lastly, let me draw your attention to the shocking delays which still occur in the chancery offices. I cannot better conclude this short notice than by expressing my conviction that the Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1875 have been wisely framed and are well adapted to improve the administration of English law. To expect them to be perfect would be unreasonable. But I am convinced that the new code has that in it which, with the loyal co-operation of the profession, and of the officers of the courts themselves, will, whilst getting rid of technical quibbles and hairsplittings, go far to render the practice of the law easier and its application more beneficial to our clients, and therefore to ourselves.

Mr. RYLAND (Birmingham) then moved—"That the Council of the Incorporated Law Society be requested to consider the expediency of obtaining such a modification of the existing regulations of the universities as will give additional facilities to enable gentlemen intending to enter into articles of clerkship with solicitors to obtain a university education and degree, and, if the council shall think it desirable, that they be requested to place themselves in communication with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge upon the subject."

Mr. F. P. MORRELL (Oxford) seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. J. C. WILSON (Exeter College), and carried unanimously.

Mr. E. T. CLARKE (Snaith) read a paper on the Land Titles and Transfer Act. Having given at length his opinion upon the three kinds of titles, namely, absolute, qualified, and possessory, he remarked—I have attempted to give some idea of what, *prima facie*, appears to be the result of the main principles of the Act, as far as practice is concerned, although it is difficult, of course, seeing the permissive language of the Act nearly throughout, and the almost arbitrary power conferred upon the registrar, as to decisions on points of title, cautions, and dealing with them, notices, costs, &c., to estimate how far it may be made to work harmoniously. Putting aside exceptional cases, the result of a careful consideration of the Act seems to lead to the conclusion that, as far as general conveyancing is concerned, the difficulties and expense of getting land upon the register, and the great number of cases in which applications to the registrar are necessary, and the costs that may, and, so far as can be conjectured, most probably will, result therefrom, and from the many applications to the court foreshadowed by the Act, do not seem unlikely to counterbalance the benefit to be obtained from it.

Votes of thanks were then unanimously passed to the vice-chancellor for his kindness and hospitality to the members of the society, and also for his kindness in granting the use of the Sheldonian Theatre; to the governing body of Christ Church for the use of their buildings on Wednesday; to the delegates of the University Museum for kindly permitting the *conversazione* to take place therein; to the Oxford committee and secretaries; to the authorities of those colleges in which hospitality and accommodation had been found by the members, and to the chairman for his able and enlightened address and his impartial conduct in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in responding, acknowledged the great services of Mr. Williamson, the secretary of the society, and of Messrs. Peppercorn and F. P. Morrell, the local secretaries.

The meeting then terminated.

THE DINNER.

The annual dinner took place on Wednesday evening in Christ Church Hall, by permission of the dean and chapter. The president (Mr. Young) occupied the post of honour, and there were about 200 gentlemen present, including the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Alfred Churchill, Lord Jersey, the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. A. W. Hall, M.P., Mr. Gregory, M.P. for East Sussex, the Vice-chancellor (Dr. Sewell), the mayor (J. Saunders, Esq.), Dr. Acland, Professor Smith, the high sheriff (H. C. Risley, Esq.), Colonel Sargeant, C.B., Colonel West, the recorder (W. H. Cooke, Esq.), J. M. Davenport, Esq., T. M. Davenport, Esq., H. Hamersley (chairman of the quarter sessions), C. E. Thornhill (vice-chairman of the quarter sessions), H. Barnett, Esq. (Glympton-park), F. J. Morrell, Esq., G. H. Morrell, Esq., W. Peppercorn, Esq., R. S. Hawkins, Esq. (town clerk), T. Mallam, Esq., Mr. Robinson (New College), Mr. Magrath (the senior proctor), J. Bickerton, Esq., Mr. H. J. Smith (Balliol), R. B. B. Hawkins, Esq. (Woodstock), &c. A *réchêché* repast was admirably served, and great credit is due to Mr. J. Faulkner, under whose supervision the arrangements were carried out. During the evening a number of pieces were rendered by an excellent glee party, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Thornton, of St. Paul's, London; Mr. Bickley, Birmingham; and Mr. Sinkins and Mr. Robson, of Oxford, who greatly enlivened the proceedings, and enhanced the enjoyment of the evening.

Grace was said before and after dinner by the vice-chancellor.

The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured,

The CHAIRMAN gave "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces."

Colonel SARGEANT responded.

The CHAIRMAN proposed "The House of Lords and his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of the county."

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH, in acknowledging the compliment, said that the House of Lords contrasted with the other House of Parliament, and was in other respects similar to it. It was similar to it in its mode of management of its business. It was also similar to it in this respect—it was largely recruited from the ranks of the other House of Parliament. That great institution which existed in this country was similar to no other institution of hereditary Legislature, and it had this effect, that it brought from the ranks of the more popular assembly members who recruited its ranks with all the experience and all the knowledge which they had obtained in the more popular assembly of their countrymen. Then, again, the House of Lords was recruited by those who had obtained the favour of the Crown, and they were almost invariably persons selected, either for the attainment of great social distinction, whether legal or otherwise, or of great military distinction, or persons who have acquired fame, and they had one of the most notable examples of that a few weeks ago—one who had worked up his way, one, in fact, who was first employed in the honourable profession of which there were so many members present that evening—by dint of great courage and ability to occupy one of the highest and noblest positions in the country. In no case and in no instance did there exist an assembly in which the country reposed greater confidence than in the House of Lords, and there was no instance in which they showed more remarkable lustre than in the conduct of the private business of the House of Lords. Every gentleman present knew what the private business of the House of Lords was, and he believed he was stating that which would be generally and universally acquiesced in when he said that in the private business of the House of Lords and in the decisions resulting from the committees of the House of Lords there was general confidence, and an acquiescence was reposed in them similar to no other unrepresentative assembly in this country. As regarded his personal presence, he thanked them for the allusion that had been made to him as occupying, by her Majesty's favour, a post of great distinction in this country. The post of lord-lieutenant was not quite what it used to be. The lord-lieutenant formerly was the commander of the volunteer forces of the county, as well as occupying a post connected with the magistracy. By a recent Act of Parliament that had been considerably altered, and he no longer held that military position. He was the president and, if he might say so, the representative

of the justices of the peace for the county. An old writer had said that he should be "a man picked out for wisdom, countenance, and credit." He did not lay claim to these great and essential qualities, but he could only say he hoped, by setting them before him as a standard of excellence, always to maintain the confidence and the respect of his brother magistrates. Having again thanked them for drinking his health his grace concluded by expressing his regret at the absence of Mr. Edward Harcourt, in consequence of a severe domestic affliction.

The CHAIRMAN next gave "The Vice-Chancellor and the University of Oxford."

The VICE-CHANCELLOR, in returning thanks, said he should not take up their time by touching upon many subjects which might be suggested by such a meeting as this. But perhaps he might be allowed to say that in these days they were endeavouring to supply in the university defects which had been discovered, and in the branch of the law they had certainly at the present time provision for common law, civil law, and international law. But he certainly could not help being struck that day, when he was in the Sheldonian Theatre at the time the president was reading his inaugural address, with the idea that there was a new professorship wanting, and, if there was a person wanted to fill that office there was one ready to be found, and that was the president of that association. He ventured to say as a layman he thought the subjects touched upon were those which were commonly considered too difficult, and too abstruse for ordinary minds to grapple with, yet he found certainly as he listened that he acquired an insight into things he certainly had not much glimpse of before, and if we had some such instruction provided in the university, there might perhaps be fewer difficulties, fewer questions, and fewer litigations, and more unity and concord than does prevail always in the law. It would not be becoming in him to undertake the office of lecturer, or as a professor, giving instruction to those much better able to instruct him. But he would venture to say that, if we could have some such establishment as he had suggested, we might perhaps be able to draw to the university a larger number of that branch of the profession than at present they had the opportunity of receiving. It certainly would be desirable that we should do as much as we possibly could to extend the benefits of the university, and might he be allowed to say, instead of instructing he should like to draw a lesson for the university from this meeting. He hoped he was not wrong in inferring from it that there is throughout the country a very general and deep interest in the universities of England. Should he be wrong in inferring it would be the wish of all that the universities should erect, and maintain, and uphold the highest standard of education that could possibly be raised. They should at the same time endeavour to do all they could to extend the benefits supposed to be derived from a university education to as large a number of persons throughout the country as they could possibly extend it to, but always compatible with the preservation of the highest standard. He hoped this society in coming to Oxford would find benefit and not only that but pleasure and usefulness. He expressed on behalf of the university the hope that that meeting would be found to add more links to the ties of duty and sympathy which bound the universities to the country, and the country to the universities.

Mr. HAMERSLEY proposed "The House of Commons."

Mr. HALL, M.P., said it was no matter of surprise that the legislators of England should be an object of special interest to such a learned society as he had the honour of addressing for a brief moment, and although he was afraid that the members of the House of Commons there that evening could not flatter themselves that they looked upon new Acts of Parliament as being perfect models of lucidity and clearness, for he feared that the word amendment, certainly so far as drafting was concerned, was by no means synonymous in their minds with the term improvement, still, he was confident they recognized that keen love of justice and that sound common sense which he believed animated all those who in the Lower House were responsible for those Acts of the English Legislature.

Mr. GREGORY, M.P., also responded.

The Right Hon. J. E. MOWBRAY, M.P., proposed "The Incorporated Law Society," coupled with the name of the president. The majesty of the law he believed was dear to

Englishmen, although to expatiate on that subject in that assembly would be like gilding refined gold. With regard to the political influence of the law, the Duke of Marlborough had reminded them very properly that a noble earl, whom they had been delighted to know for many years as Mr. Disraeli, had been elevated to the highest position a subject could attain through the force of ability and his character, and that nobleman had received his early training and owed much of his success to his being educated in a solicitor's office. Besides the Prime Minister and the Lord Chancellor, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and Mr. Ward Hunt had practised at the bar, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a barrister, although he had not practised. And not only that, but when their friend the Khedive of Egypt was in difficulties, they did not go into the City, but they sent out a barrister, his friend Mr. Cave. That, he thought, was a proof of the important position the law occupied in this country. Mr. Mowbray added some amusing remarks as to the presence of the solicitor in all social relations, arguing from that that it was all important that those who occupied such a position should be men of the highest education, and he believed that the action of the Incorporated Law Society had decidedly tended in that direction. The society had existed nearly half a century, and had obtained its charter of incorporation forty years ago. They were also to be thanked for having instituted the system of examinations, a matter in which they set a good example to the bar.

The PRESIDENT acknowledged the compliment.

Mr. F. MORRELL gave "The Bench and the Bar," to which

The RECORDER humorously responded.

Mr. BURTON, vice-president, proposed "Prosperity to the City of Oxford," to which

The MAYOR responded.

This concluded the toast list, and the company then dispersed.

SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The thirty-seventh half-yearly general meeting of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association was held on Thursday morning in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, Mr. F. H. Janson, the chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN alluded to the various items in the report, which stated, briefly, that during the past half-year forty-eight new members had been admitted to the Association, making, with those admitted during the previous six months, an accession of 110 new members during the year. The aggregate number of members enrolled was 2,336, of whom 881 were life and 1,455 annual. The receipts during the half-year amounted to £1,984 13s. 6d., and with those of the previous half-year gave a total of £3,641 2s. 2d. for the year. Two legacies of £100 each and a donation of a sum in consols were reported, and the report proceeded to state that the Board distributed in grants during the half-year among the families of eight deceased members of the Association a sum of £215, and among those of thirty-six deceased solicitors who were not members, a sum of £400. By the grants made during the previous half-year under the like heading, a total was reached of £755, thus amounting in the whole to the sum of £1,370 applied to purposes of relief during the year. Several sums had been invested during the half-year, and the entire funded stock of the Association now amounted to £32,457. There was a balance to the credit of the Association in the Union Bank of London at the date of the closing of the accounts of £378 2s. 4d., and £15 in the secretary's hands. The annual festival took place in June last, under the presidency of Lord George Hamilton, M.P., and resulted in an addition to the funds of £414 7s. 3d., with an accession of sixteen new life and fifty-six new annual members. Six vacancies which had arisen during the year on the board of directors were filled up by appointing as directors Mr. John Hunter (New-square, Lincoln's-inn), Mr. W. E. Shirley (Doncaster), Mr. G. J. Andrews (Dorchester), Mr. T. Marshall (Loods), Mr. S. H. Asker (Norwich), and Mr. G. Pridham (Plymouth).

The report was adopted unanimously, and the directors and auditors were re-elected on the motion of Mr. JESON.

Mr. SIDNEY SMITH moved the following resolution, of which he had given notice:—

That the 2nd rule be abrogated, and that the following rule be substituted: 'The objects of the Association shall be to relieve, either by donations or annuities, firstly, necessitous members and their wives and families, and the necessitous widows and families of deceased members; and, in special cases, the parents or collateral relations of deceased members; and, secondly, such necessitous persons as are or have been attorneys, solicitors, or proctors, and have not been members, and who, in the opinion of the directors, may be deserving objects, and their wives and families; and the necessitous widows and families of deceased attorneys, solicitors, and proctors who were not members of the Association at the time of their decease.'"

Mr. VELEY seconded the motion.

Mr. PAYNE opposed the proposition, and urged delay for fuller consideration of the proposed alteration.

Mr. BURTON and Mr. ROSE supported the motion.

Mr. TAYLOR opposed it on the ground that it would be injurious.

After some further discussion the motion was carried by 35 to 9.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, and to the vice-chancellor for the use of the theatre, concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

BIRMINGHAM LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

At a meeting held on Tuesday last, S. C. Hadley, Esq., in the chair, the following moot point was discussed:—"Can a lessor be sued for not repairing upon a covenant (silent as to notice) to keep in repair the main walls and timbers of the demised premises unless he has received notice to repair?" Mr. Goodman opened the debate in the affirmative, and was supported by Messrs. Shore, Cresswell, Edwards, Horton, and Tyler. Mr. Collins replied in the negative, and was followed by Messrs. Adams, Bayley, and Cochrane. The voting of members being equal the casting vote of the chairman decided the question in the negative. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

Legal News.

On Tuesday, at Dublin, it was found that no grand jury had been summoned. In consequence of this omission the business had to be postponed for a week. The recorder commented severely on the neglect of his duties by the sheriff, and also upon his absence, and said he regretted to be obliged to take penal action in the matter, but he must maintain the dignity of the court, and would impose a penalty of £100 upon the high sheriff (Cecil E. Guinness.) He was ready, however, to hear affidavits in excuse of the omission, if any excuse could be made. The fine was formally recorded.

The September term of the Supreme Court of Illinois commenced, says the *Chicago Legal News*, on Tuesday last (September 12). "All the judges were in attendance, ready to enter upon another year of legal labour. Theirs is at best a hopeless task. They may deprive themselves of society—devote the whole twelve months in the year to the examination of records, the reading of abstracts and briefs, and the writing of opinions—and it will be utterly impossible, under our present system, for them to properly dispose of more than one-half the business which comes before the court."

The *Scottish Law Magazine* says that the first and second rolls of the Court of Session for next winter show that there are at present pending before the first division 76 actions, and that the number of actions before the second division is 81. The number of actions pending in the first division of the Court of Session at the corresponding date last year was 58, and in the second division 64. In the outer house the total number of cases depending is 57, and 8 of these are in the rolls of Lord Shand, 10 in those of Lord Young, 15 in those of Lord Craighill, 13 in those of Lord Curriehill, and 11 in those of Lord Rutherford Clark. The major part of these causes are put down for proof before the different lords ordinary on days in October and November—two of them only being put out for trial by jury.

A correspondent says:—The improvements lately effected at the north end of Chancery-lane deserve some notice. By pulling down the three last houses on the west side and throwing them back several feet, the authorities have widened the roadway sufficiently for three ordinary carriages to pass abreast. It is more than ten years since, in consequence of the narrowness of this end of the lane, a policeman was stationed at the corner of Southampton-buildings to divert the northward traffic so as to prevent it meeting that coming towards the south. The services of this policeman are no longer required. The lane has also been paved with wood as far as Lincoln's-inn extends, an improvement for which many members of the inn, as well as others having offices in that part of the lane, will be grateful. There appears to be a slight obstacle to the thorough carrying out of the improvement. Next to the Enrolment Office there remains a small piece of land walled in on the old line of the street, and this breaks the continuity of the footpath. I understand it will take the force of an Act of Parliament to acquire this small plot, perhaps twenty square yards, for the public. Possibly the saving effected in dismissing the afore-mentioned policeman from his post may help to provide funds for this purpose.

An important point was raised a few days ago at the Bolton revision court. Mr. Francis Hamilton, who was on the borough parliamentary list, was objected to on the following grounds:—At the last municipal election Mr. Hamilton was returned for East Ward. A petition was presented against his return, on the ground that he had been guilty of bribery, treating, and undue influence. Mr. Hamilton offered no opposition to the petition, and accordingly Mr. Baron Huddleston issued an order declaring the seat vacant. The contention was that under the Corrupt Practices Act, where it is found by the report of an election court that any corrupt practices have been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of any candidate, such candidate is incapacitated from being on the register of voters for the parliamentary election for a period of seven years. In this case Mr. Hamilton virtually pleaded guilty to the offences alleged against him, and therefore, it was submitted, he was disqualified from voting. On the other side it was argued that as there never was an election court formed, and as no evidence was therefore offered of any bribery or treating, Mr. Hamilton could not be disqualified. The revising barrister said the point was quite new to him, and he would take time to consider his decision.

Appointments, &c.

Mr. WM. BINDON BLOOD, solicitor, of Witham, has been appointed Clerk to the Justices and Superintendent—Registrar, in succession to the late Mr. J. H. Blood.

Mr. JAMES ALBERT FREEMAN, solicitor (of the firm of Black, Freeman, & Gell), of Brighton, has been appointed to the office of Solicitor to the Brighton Sewers Board, vacant by the resignation of his senior partner, Mr. David Black. Mr. Freeman was admitted a solicitor in 1852, and is also town clerk of Brighton, and solicitor to the School Board.

Mr. WYNDHAM SLADE, barrister, has been appointed Recorder of the Borough of Penzance, in the place of Mr. Charles Syngé Christopher Bowen, resigned. Mr. Slade is the son of the late General Sir John Slade, Bart., and a half-brother of the late Sir Frederick Slade, Q.C. He was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1850. He practises on the Western Circuit and Wiltshire Sessions, and is a revising barrister, and one of the prosecuting counsel to the Post-Office. Mr. Slade has been, on three occasions, a commissioner to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices at elections, namely, at Wakefield in 1859, at Great Yarmouth in 1866, and at Boston in 1875.

Mr. WILLIAM JAMESON SOULSBY, barrister, has been re-appointed Private Secretary to the Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year. Mr. Soulsby was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Hilary Term, 1874.

Law Students' Journal.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Incorporated Law Society U.K., Chancery-lane,
London, September, 1876.

Sir,—I am directed by the examiners appointed for the examination of persons applying to be admitted to inform you that Tuesday, the 7th, and Wednesday, the 8th of November, 1876, are the days appointed for the examination, and that candidates for examination are to attend on those days at half-past nine in the forenoon of each day, at the Hall of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery-lane, London (Carey-street entrance).

I have to remind you that your articles of clerkship and assignment, if any, with answers to the questions as to due service, must be left with me on or before the 16th of October. The certificate of your having passed the intermediate examination should be left at the same time; and in case your articles and questions as to service have been deposited here, they should be re-entered, the fee paid, and the answers completed on or before the 16th of October.

If you apply to be examined under the 4th section of the Attorneys Act, 1860, you may, on application, obtain copies of the further questions relating to the ten years' service antecedent to the articles of clerkship; and such questions, duly answered, must be left with your articles, &c., on or before October 16.*

Where the articles have not expired, but will expire before the 11th of January next, the candidate may be examined conditionally; but the articles must be left on or before the 16th of October, and answers up to that time. If part of the term has been served with a barrister, special pleader, or London agent, answers to the questions must be obtained from them as to the time served with each respectively. No candidate will be examined who shall not have complied with these conditions, or whose testimonials as to service or conduct shall not be satisfactory to the examiners.

The examination will commence on each day at ten a.m. On the first day, the candidates will be required to answer questions classed under the several heads of—(1) Preliminary. (2) Principles of law and procedure, in two papers, viz.:—(A) In matters as administered under the usual jurisdiction of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice; (B) In matters as administered under the usual jurisdiction of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions of the High Court of Justice.

The answers to the preliminary questions, and to those contained in paper A, are to be brought up at one o'clock. The candidates may then retire for an hour.

At two o'clock, paper B will be delivered to the candidates.

The answers to the questions contained in this paper are to be brought up at five o'clock.

On the second day, papers will be delivered to each candidate, containing questions in—(3) Principles and application of the law of real property and conveyancing; (4) Bankruptcy and practice of the courts; (5) Criminal law and proceedings before justices of the peace; (6) The law and practice of the Probate and Divorce Court.

The answers to the questions contained in paper No. 3 ("Principles and application of the law of real property and conveyancing") are to be brought up at one o'clock. The candidates may then retire for an hour.

At two o'clock, papers Nos. 4, 5, and 6, will be delivered to the candidates.

The answers to these papers are to be brought up at five o'clock.

Each candidate is required to answer all the preliminary questions, and also to answer in three of the other branches of the examination, viz., papers (No. 2) A and B, and paper No. 3 ("Real property and conveyancing"). The examiners will propose questions in "Bankruptcy and practice of the courts," in "Criminal law and proceedings before the

* Candidates who have already proved to the satisfaction of the examiners the ten years' antecedent service are not required to leave replies to the further questions again.

magistrates," and on "The law and practice of the Probate and Divorce Court," in order that candidates who have given their attention to these subjects may have the advantage of answering such questions, and the correctness of their answers in these departments taken into consideration in summing up the merit of their general examination.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

E. W. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

October 6, 1876.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 95	Annuities, April, '88, 94
Ditto for Account, Nov. 3, 96	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1908
Do 3 per Cent. Reduced, 94	Ex Bills, £1000, 24 per Ct. 27 pm
New 3 per Cent., 94½	Ditto, £500, Do, 27 pm.
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Ditto, £100 & £200, 27 pm.
Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Bank of England Stock, — per
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '73	Ct. (last half-year), 253
Annuities, Jan. '80 —	Ditto for Account.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Ditto 5 per Cent., July, '80, 107½	Ditto 4½ per Cent., May, '79, 86
Ditto for Account, —	Ditto Debentures, 4 per Cent.,
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88, 102½	April, '64
Ditto, ditto, Certificated —	Do. Do, 5 per Cent., Aug. '73
Ditto Enforced Ppr., 4 per Cent. 83	Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. £1000
2nd Inf. Pr., 5 per Cent., Jan. '73	Ditto, ditto, under £1000

RAILWAY STOCK.

Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices
Stock Bristol and Exeter	100	—
Stock Caledonian	100	12½ d
Stock Glasgow and South-Western	100	106
Stock Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	47½
Stock Great Northern	100	131
Stock Do., A Stock	100	140
Stock Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	—
Stock Great Western—Original	100	106½
Stock Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	134
Stock London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	118½
Stock London, Chatham, and Dover	100	21
Stock London and North-Western	100	146½
Stock London and South-Western	100	128
Stock Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	74½
Stock Metropolitan	100	105
Stock Do., District	100	49½
Stock Midland	100	139½
Stock North British	100	97½
Stock North Eastern	100	155½
Stock North London	100	137
Stock North Staffordshire	100	67
Stock North Devon	100	69
Stock South-Eastern	100	126

* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Bank return this week shows a reduction of a million and a quarter, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 2 per cent. less than last week. The markets have fluctuated a good deal during the week, but prices are much about the same, with the exception of some railway stocks, which have risen in value, North British having improved nearly 5 per cent. Consols are 95½ to 96 for money and account.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HENSTOCK.—Sept. 22, at Herbert Lodge, Bonall, Derbyshire, the wife of P. W. Henstock, of Lincoln's-inn, of a son.
REYNOLDS.—Sept. 27, at 79, Canning-street, Liverpool, the wife of Herbert Charles Reynolds, solicitor, of a son.
SADLER.—Sept. 27, at Fountain House, Hill-rise, Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Augustus Charles Sadler, solicitor, of a son.
SKINNER.—Sept. 16, at Singapore, the wife of Allan Maclean Skinner, of Lincoln's-inn, Inspector of Schools, Prisons, &c., in the Straits Settlements, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TAMPLIN—FORSTER.—Sept. 26, at St. Peter's, Bournemouth, Herbert Travers Tamplin, barrister-at-law, of the Middle

Temple, and 11, Mortimer-road, Greville-road, N.W., to Jessie, second daughter of J. Cooper Forster, of Upper Grosvenor-street, W.

DEATHS.

METCALFE—Sept. 29, in London, William Pitt Metcalfe, barrister-at-law, aged 36.

PALIN—Sept. 28, at his residence, Abbey House, Shrewsbury, Richard Palin, Esq., solicitor, aged 65.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Professional Partnerships Dissolved.

TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1876.

Phelps, William, W. H. Bennett, Henry W. Woodforde, 14, Red Lion sq, Middlesex, Attorneys and Solicitors. Sept 30

Townley, James, William Garrard Snowdon Gard, and Joseph John Corbin, 2, Grosvenor buildings, Basinghall st, London, Attorneys and Solicitors. Sept 30

Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, Sept. 29, 1876.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Kosher Meat Supply Association, Limited.—By an order made by Huddleston, B., dated Sept 19, it was ordered that the above company be wound up. Harris and Godwin, Moorgate st, solicitors for the petitioners.

Lancashire and Yorkshire Loan, Discount, and Deposit Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept 26, directed to be heard before V.C. Malins on Nov 3. Robins and Peters, Basinghall st, agents for Park, Barrow-in-Furness, solicitor for the petitioners.

Powell's Llantwit Collieries, Limited.—By an order made by V.C. Baron, dated July 22, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued. Russell and Co, Old Jewry chambers, solicitors for the petitioners.

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

Lancashire and Yorkshire Loan, Discount, and Deposit Company, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept 28, directed to be heard at the offices of the district registrar, Cross st, Manchester, before the V.C. on Monday, Oct 9, at 12. Smith and Boyer, Manchester, solicitors for the petitioner.

STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.

West Wheal Gorland Mining Company.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept 14, directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Princes Hall, Truro, on Tuesday, Oct 17 at 11. Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the registrar's office, Truro, on or before Oct 14, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioners, their solicitor, or his agents. Hodge and Co, Truro, agents for Downing, Redruth, solicitor for the petitioners.

TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1876.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Langham Skating Rink Company, Limited.—Field, J., has, by an order dated Aug 29, appointed James Cooper, of Coleman st buildings, to be provisionally official liquidator.

Sheffield Laundry Company, Limited.—Huddleston, B., has, by an order dated Sept 13, appointed Thomas Cantrell, Birsland avenue, Nottingham, to be official liquidator. Creditors are required, on or before Nov 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to the above. Wednesday, Nov 8, at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 38.

Last Day of Claim.

TUESDAY, Sept 19, 1876.

Ashworth, Robert, Chingpool, Bombay, Managing Director of a Public Company. Dec 15. Leikh, Manchester

Atthill, Anthony John, East Ruston, Norfolk, Gent. Dec 1. Cooper and Norgate, East Dereham

Barrett, Elizabeth, Swardston, Norfolk. Oct 31. Copeman, Norwich

Beaumont, John, Wheat, Almondsbury, York, Farmer. Oct 14. Ainley Huddersfield

Borman, James George, Shoe lane, Emery and Manufacturer. Nov 14. Carter, Austinfriars

Cadman, William, Roundhay, Leeds, Wine Merchant. Oct 30. Horsfall and Lattimer, Leeds

Chichester, George, Brook st, Grosvenor sq, Esq. Nov 1. Wilkins, King's Arms yard

De' Hoie, Edward Paterson, Portlhead, Somerset, Lieut Col Indian Army. Nov 16. Campbell and Salmon, Bristol

Elliott, James, Lynton, Hants, Gent. Oct 10. Moore and Jackson, Lynton

Folding, Frances, The Brook, nr Liverpool, School Mistress. Dec 1. Ridgway and Worsley, Warrington

Hayter, Edward, Blackheath, Kent. Nov 8. Plunkett, Gutter lane, Chislehurst

Hewitt, Sir George John Routledge, Hurstotote-Shere, Surrey, Bart. Nov 15. Hume and Co, Great James st, Bedford row

Houghton, Catherine, West Derby nr Liverpool. Oct 25. Warling and Cropper, Liverpool

Houghton, Margaret, West Derby, nr Liverpool. Oct 25. Warling and Cropper, Liverpool

Johns, Henry, Kilburn park rd, Builder. Nov 20. Moon, Lincoln's inn fields

Johnson, Sarah, Southport, Lancashire. Oct 26. Welsby and Co Southport

Lampson, Henry, Queen st, Merchant. Oct 14. Brownlow, Bedford row

Loud, Edward, Birmingham, Draper. Oct 30. Blewitt, Birmingham

Parr, Edward, Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, Nottingham, Wharfinger. Dec 1. Martin, Nottingham

Pennington, William, Lancaster, Railway Porter. Oct 18. Hall and Marshall, Lancaster

Robson, Thomas Joseph Frederick, St Martin's lane, Organ Builder. Nov 1. Yarde and Loader, Raymond buildings, Gray's inn

Saunders, Henry, Birmingham, Brass Founder. Oct 14. Rowlands and Bagnall, Birmingham

Slatter, Emanuel, Moreton-in-Marsh, Innkeeper. Oct 28. Francis, Stow-on-the-Wold

Southall, Joseph, Ipstones, Stafford, Ironstone Contractor. Nov 4. Chaffinor and Co, Leek

Southern, James, Philpot lane, Fenchurch st, Ship Owner. Oct 31. Redpath and Holdsworth, Bush lane

Stephens, John, Old Kent rd, Tanner. Oct 31. Saffery and Huntley, Tooley st, London bridge

Walker, Joseph, York, Coal Merchant. Nov 25. Ware, York

Weston, Joseph, Hitchin, Hertford. Oct 30. Dillon and Co, Chancery lane

Whitfield, Ann, Nottingham. Dec 1. Martin, Nottingham

FRIDAY, Sept 22, 1876.

Abernethy, Mary, York terrace, Marylebone. Nov 20. Few and Co, Surrey st, Strand

Batt, Lydia, Abbey st, Bath. Nov 30. Stone and Co, Bath

Chichester, George, Brook st, Grosvenor sq. Nov 1. Wilkins, King's Arms yard

Clarkson, Frances Mary, Sutherland gardens, Harrow rd. Nov 20. Few and Co, Surrey st, Strand

Coston, Francis Wigley, Bowdon, Cheshire, Gent. Oct 27. Welsh, Manchester

Coston, John, Bowdon, Cheshire, Gent. Oct 27. Welsh, Manchester

Dunshee, Anne, Swallowfield, Berks. Oct 31. Few and Co, Surrey st, Strand

Emery, Joseph James, Clarendon rd, Notting hill, Pianoforte Manufacturer. Oct 29. Blake and Snow, College hill, Cannon st

Ford, George Henry, Hart st, Bloomsbury, Middlesex, Artist. Nov 15. Wood and Co, Raymond buildings

George, Thomas, Gawcott, Bucks, Sheep Salesman. Nov 1. Nelson and Hearn, Buckingham

Griffiths, William, Colchester, Essex, Draper. Dec 1. Smythies and Co, Colchester

Hallwell, Charles James, Redland, Bristol, Esq. Nov 17. E.C. Little, Stroud

Hayward, John Dafter, Corsham, Wilts, Yeoman. Oct 31. Keary and Co, Chippenham

Heaton, Sarah, Campsall, York. Dec 1. Palmer, Doncaster

Henshaw, John, Aberystwyth, Monmouth, Gent. Oct 31. Greenway and Btheway, Pontyool

Jones, Frances Jane, Wyke Regis, Dorset. Oct 30. Steggall and Hooper, Weymouth

Kitchwell, Elizabeth, Gravesend. Nov 2. Garrard and Co, Suffolk st, Foul mall east

Little, Maria, St Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex. Nov 30. Robert Burgoyne, Oxford st

Morgan, Selina Louisa, Kildare gardens, Payswater. Oct 20. Williams and Co, Lincoln's inn fields

Rider, Thomas, Union st, Southwark, Builder. Nov 6. Taylor, Gray's inn sq

Sanders, William Road, Saint Albans, Hertford, Baker. Dec 30. Anneley, Saint Albans

Simons, Robert, Abbots Langley, Hertford, Butcher. Oct 3. Pugh, Watford, Herts

Sims, Rev Frederick, West Bergholt, Essex. Nov 21. Lowe, Temple Smith, Rev Percy, Pattiswick, Essex. Dec 31. Valey and Cunningham, Braintree

Swindells, Edward, Tintwistle, Cheshire, Grocer. Oct 23. Marlow, Manchester

Walker, John Scholes, Limefield House, nr Bury, Lancashire, Esq. Dec 1. Woodcock, Bury

Weston, Joseph, Hitchin, Hertford. Oct 30. Dillon-Webb and Kelly, Chancery lane

Whitmore, Henry, Sunnyside, Coalbrook Dale, Salop. Nov 1. Leman and Co, Lincoln's inn fields

Woods, George, Deptford, Kent, Gent. Nov 4. Marchant and Purvis, George yard, Lombard st

Wyatt, Edwin, Argyntion Hall, nr Wrexham, Denbigh, Solicitor. Nov 1. Longueville and Co, Oswestry

Wyatt, George, Exeter st, Plymouth, Devon, Coach Proprietor. Nov 21. Edmunds and Son, Plymouth

TUESDAY, Sept. 26, 1876.

Alexander, John, Jarroo, Durham, Farmer. Nov 33. Hoyle and Co, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Atherton, Thomas, Bowdon, Cheshire. Nov 10. Charlewood and Co, Manchester

Battersby, Robert, sen, Etnon, Bury, Lancashire, Woollen Manufacturer. Oct 16. Grundy and Co, Bury

Botham, Henry, Broad st, Manufacturer's Agent. Oct 27. Chester and Co, Staple inn

Chambers, William, Spring Water, Pilkington, Lancashire, Beecher. Oct 21. Grundy and Co, Bury

Chapman, Joseph, Chalford, Gloucester, Coal Merchant. Jan 1. Kearney and Parsons, Stroud

Couche, William, Pennsylvania, Exeter, Gent. Nov 4. Frost and Pyke, Lancaster

Cousens, John William, Portsea, Hants, Ironmonger. Oct 27. William Robert Light, Commercial rd, Lardport

Crosier, Frances Margaret, Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Oct 7. Moore and Jackson, Lynton

Gardner, Daniel Rushton, Lancaster, Wine Merchant. Dec 16. Sharp and Son, Lancaster.
 Hall, Samuel, Scarborough, York, Draper. Dec 26. Moody and Co, Scarborough
 Hare, George Ford, Holbrook, Suffolk, Gent. Nov 6. Steward and Rouse, Ipswich
 Hoskins (otherwise Guppy), George, Chetnole, Dorset, Yeoman. Nov 20. Charles Henry Baskett, Everahot, nr Dorchester
 Horrocks, Samuel, Bury, Lancashire, Innkeeper. Oct 16. Grundy and Co, Bury
 Horrocks, Thomas, Bury, Lancashire, Gent. Oct 21. Grundy and Co, Bury
 Lea, John, Wigan, Gent. Nov 1. Scott and Ellis, Wigan
 Lowenthal, John Jacob, Stratford place, Camden town, Gent. Nov 23. Missop, Cannon st
 Millar, John, Bedford sq, Esq. Nov 4. Hunters and Co, New sq, Lincoln's inn
 Kuttall, John, Bury, Lancashire, Superintendent of the Horse Department of a Railway Company. Oct 21. Grundy and Co, Bury
 Parks, William Thornton, Elton View, nr Bury, Colliery Proprietor. Oct 21. Grundy and Co, Bury
 Pompey, Joseph, Bury, Lancashire, Painter. Oct 21. Grundy and Co, Bury
 Potter, Dan, Bristol, Egg Merchant. Oct 31. Brittan and Co, Bristol
 Smith, Robert, Sandown, Isle of Wight. Nov 22. Powys, Lincoln's - inn fields
 Stocks, James, Engineer R.N. Oct 20. Frederick Gream Ommanney, Norfolk st, Strand
 Talbot, Hon Caroline Jane Stuart, Great George st, Westminster. Nov 7. Brown, Great George st
 Taylor, Henry William, Camden st, Camden town, Carpet Planner. Dec 6. Holmes, Eastcheap
 Trendell, Elizabeth Jacks, Bristol. Nov 1. Harwood, Bristol
 Twining, Martha, Stoke Devonport, Devon. Jan 1. Davidson, Spring gardens
 Whisson, Maria, Beaumont rd, Hornsey rise. Oct 31. Cann, Fenchurch st

FRIDAY, Sept 29, 1876.

Addley, Hannah, Adisham, Kent, Farmer. Nov 10. Church, Colchester
 Bassett, Caroline, Hyde, Isle of Wight. Nov 1. Kingsford and Co, Essex st, Strand
 Biggs, Jonathan, Strood, Kent, Brewer. Nov 1. J. H. Biggs, Strood
 Castlemann, Charles, Bishopstoke, Hants, Esq. Nov 25. Andrews and Co, Weymouth
 Davies, Thomas Oliver, Bristol. Oct 31. Pearson, Bristol
 Drummond, John Francis, Vassall rd, Esq. Nov 1. Faithful and Owen, Westminster chambers, Victoria st
 Eldin, Joseph, Seamer, York, Farmer. Nov 1. Woodall and Woodall, Scarborough
 Fershaw, James, Birkdale, Lancashire, Yeoman. Oct 26. Welsby and Co, Southport
 Gordon, Thomas Birch, St Paul's rd, Camden town, Esq. Nov 27. Lea, Furnival's inn, Holborn
 Gowenlock, Mary, Godley, Cheshire. Oct 20. Smith, Hyde
 Jones, James Bungay, Handbridge, Cheshire, Innkeeper. Dec 2. Duncan and Pritchard, Chester
 Lazarus, Isaac, Canonbury rd. Nov 10. Tildall and Co, Old Jewry
 Madocks, Octavia, Shrewsbury, Salop. Nov 1. Morris, Shrewsbury
 Owen, Thomas, Bramble, Pembroke, Farmer. Nov 2. Davies and Co, Haverfordwest
 Parsley, Sarah, West Green, Tottenham. Oct 28. Parker and Co, St Paul's churchyard
 Robinson, William Henry, Liverpool, Timber Merchant. Oct 1. Foster and Son, Liverpool
 Scale, Elizabeth, Pembroke. Nov 2. Davies and Co, Haverfordwest
 S. Lazaro, Miguel Jose Ralo, Visconde de, Braga, Portugal. Nov 1. Crump and Son, Philipot lane
 Southern, Thomas, Winstanley, Lancashire, Game Keeper. Oct 14. Part and Co, Wigan
 Stone, William Stanley, Redhill, Surrey, Gent. Oct 29. Colley, Budget row, Cannon st
 Treby, Blanche Jemima, Goodamoor, Devon. Oct 21. Bewes and Beger, East Stoehouse
 Vincent, Very Rev James Vincent, Bangor. Nov 1. Hughes, Bangor
 Wallis, Thomas Henry, New Hampton, Middlesex, Gent. Nov 15. Ford and Co, Bloomsbury sq
 Wight, Emma, Leamington, Warwick. Nov 25. Tyndall and Tyndall, Birmingham
 Willmore, Mary Eliza, Edgbaston, Warwick. Nov 1. Stubbs, Birmingham

TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1876.

Ashcroft, Joseph, Wandsworth rd, Builder. Dec 4. Tilley and Soames, Finsbury place south
 Austin, William, Great Gidding, Huntingdon, Blacksmith. Nov 8. Hennyton, Huntingdon
 Clark, Fiege, Lewisham, Kent, Seedsman. Oct 30. Parker and Son, Lewisham
 Dixon, William Archer, Park street, Camberwell, Broker. Nov 15. Pritchard and Co, Painters' Hall, Little Trinity lane
 Dorman, Henry, Walham green, Fulham, Gent. Nov 15. Ford and Co, Bloomsbury sq
 Dorman, Jane, Walham green, Fulham. Nov 15. Ford and Co, Bloomsbury sq
 Dowell, James, Croydon, Surrey, Gent. Nov 15. Maples and Co, Frederick's place, Old Jewry
 Ew, Philip, Lee, Kent, Builder. Oct 30. Parker and Son, Lewisham
 Goldsmith, George, Hastings, Sussex, Innkeeper. Dec 1. Meadows and Elliot, Hastings
 Green, Anne, Havercroft, York. Nov 11. Stewart and Son, Wakefield
 Harding, William Saunders, Seaton, Devon, Gent. Nov 4. Wilton, Colyton

Headon, Samuel, Nottingham st, Marylebone, Licensed Victualler Nov 15. Child, Paul's Bakehouse court, Doctors' commons
 Hodgson, Richard, Clifton villas, Turnham green, Gent. Nov 1. Kingston, Fitzroy st, Fitzroy sq
 Jolliffe, Robert Fry, Fratton Farm, Hants, Yeoman. Nov 10. Read, Portsea
 Langtry, Henry, Liverpool, Gent. Nov 14. Banks and Kendall, Prescott
 Latham, Walter, Manchester, Gent. Dec 9. Sale and Co, Manchester
 Lonsdale, Right Hon Henry, Earl of, Lowther Castle, Westmoreland. Dec 31. Ellis and Ellis, Spring gardens, Westminster
 Manley, Charles, Exeter, Gent. Nov 4. Friend, Exeter
 Mant, George Joseph, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, Colonel E. I. Co's Service. Nov 30. Smyth, Strood
 Maynard, Thomas, South Wharf, Paddington, Brick Manufacturer. Nov 15. Tilley and Soames, Finsbury place south
 Millward, Humphrey, Birmingham, Watch Key Manufacturer. Nov 1. Saunders and Bradbury, Birmingham
 Moren, Mary, Edenbridge, Kent. Nov 30. Peterson and Peterson, Bury st, St James's
 Newall, David Rae, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Esq. Jan 1. Newall, Argyl place
 Newall, Fraser, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Captain 8th Foot. Feb 1. Newall, Argyl place
 Nichols, John, Birmingham, Gent. Nov 1. Beale and Co, Birmingham
 Noble, John Padmore, Market Drayton, Salop, Gent. Oct 31. Cattara and Co, Mark lane
 Platt, Louise, Whitchurch, Salop. Nov 24. Clays and Son, Manchester
 Rawthorne, Elizabeth, Long Preston, York. Nov 1. Hartley, Settle
 Ryan, John, Lonsdale sq, Islington, Doctor of Medicine. Nov 1. Pope, Grey's inn sq
 Shaw, James, son, Wharton, Cheshire, Salt Proprietor. Dec 1. Cheshire and Son, Northwich
 Smith, Helen Mary, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Dec 1. Vincent, Finsbury circus
 Swinton, William, Trigon terrace, Clapham rd, Chief Mate E. I. Co's Maritime Service. Dec 2. Newall, Argyl place
 Thomas, Edward, Bexhill, Sussex, Farmer. Dec 25. Langham and Son, Hastings
 Tuer, William, Bury, Lancashire, Ironfounder. Oct 30. Grundy and Co, Bury
 Turner, Henry, Praed st, Paddington, China Merchant. Nov 22. Tilley and Soames, Finsbury place south
 Vernon, Thomas, Hartford, Cheshire, Bricksetter. Dec 1. Cheshire and Son, Northwich
 Vickery, Robert Williams, William, Thornton Heath, Surrey, Gent. Dec 5. Godden, Fenchurch st
 Ward, Thomas, Cottenham, Cambridge, Farmer. Nov 9. Fosters and Lawrence, Cambridge
 White, William, Portland, Dorset, Yeoman. Nov 21. Howard, Weymouth

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, Sept. 29, 1876.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Bvers, Nathaniel M., Union court, Old Broad st. Pet Sept 25. Brougham. Oct 11 at 11.30
 Carali, Nicholas, Almar, Canonbury, Merchant. Pet Sept 27. Spring-Rice. Oct 12 at 12.30
 Kent, Edward, Glavia rd, Shadwell, Lighterman. Pet Sept 26. Haslitt. Oct 12 at 11
 Macdonald, Thomas Ogilvy, and James Ogilvy Macdonald, Red Lion court, Cannon st, Warehouseman. Pet Sept 27. Brougham. Oct 12 at 12
 McCullough, Henry, Queen st, Soho, Licensed Victualler. Pet Sept 27. Spring-Rice. Oct 11 at 12

To Surrender in the Country.

Beswick, Samuel, Johnson, and John Charles Johnson, Leeds, Accountants. Pet Sept 26. Marshall. Leeds. Oct 25 at 11
 Chichester, Henry Fitzwarene, Cambridge park, Twickenham, Gent. Pet Sept 23. Ruston. Brentford. Oct 28 at 10
 Douglas, James Alexander, Nottingham, Provision Dealer. Pet Sept 27. Patchitt. Nottingham. Nov 9 at 2
 Holroyd, John, Sheffield, Steel Manufacturer. Pet Sept 26. Rodgers. Sheffield. Oct 11 at 1
 Park, Thomas, Blackpool, Lancashire, Slater. Pet Sept 26. Hulton. Preston. Oct 13 at 12
 Ringland, Arthur Hill, Sowerby, York, Physician. Pet Sept 23. Jefferson. Northallerton. Oct 11 at 10
 Swaby, William, Great Grimsby, Lincoln, Cab Proprietor. Pet Sept 26. Daubney. Great Grimsby. Oct 14 at 11
 Whitley, Brook, Bradford, Provision Dealer. Pet Sept 26. Robinson. Bradford. Oct 17 at 9

TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1876.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Wyon, Edward William, Mornington rd, Camden town. Pet Sept 28. Brougham. Oct 18 at 11

To Surrender in the Country.

Board, George, Manchester, Carriers' Agent. Pet Sept 25. Lister. Manchester. Oct 16 at 10.30
 Fisher, William, Manchester, Manager to a Licensed Victualler. Pet Sept 28. Hulton. Salford. Oct 30 at 11

Holmes, James, Tottenham green, Tottenham, Schoolmaster. Pet Sept 26. Pulley, Edmonton, Oct 19 at 12
 Jones, William, Tyddyn Phillip, Anglesey, Farmer. Pet Sept 29. Jones Bangor, Oct 14 at 11
 Smith, John, Baeup, Lancashire, Greengrocer. Pet Sept 29. Twardale, Oldham, Oct 14 at 12

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, Sept. 29, 1876.

Ross, Leonard James, Whitley Range, Manchester, Gent. Sept 26
 Whitehead, Rev Edward, Winchelsea Rectory, Sussex. Sept 26

TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1876.

Fellows, James, Upper Ettingshall, Stafford, no occupation. Sept 29

Liquidation by Arrangement.

FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 29, 1876.

Adie, Thomas, Leeds, Watch Maker. Oct 10 at 3 at the Five Ways Tavern, Ladywood rd, Birmingham. Lodge, Leeds
 Amos, Charles, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Confectioner. Oct 17 at 11 at offices of Jones, St. Mary st, Cardiff
 Anderson, Sarah, Leisterdyke, Bradford, Linen Draper. Oct 11 at 3.30 at offices of Neill, Kirkgate, Bradford
 Bailey, Michael, Lington, Stafford, Linen Draper. Oct 9 at 3 at the Copeland Arms Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent. Adderley and Marlett, Lington
 Baron, William, Widnes, Lancashire, Shoe Dealer. Oct 17 at 1 at offices of Nather, Commerce court, Harrington st, Liverpool. Massey, St Helen's
 Bedford, Reuben, Purton Jaglin, York, Joiner. Oct 11 at 3 at the Crown and Anchor Inn, Pontefract. Horner, Wakefield
 Batchelor, Henry, Croydon, no occupation. Oct 10 at 18 at Ross Cottage, St John's grove, Croydon. Dennis, Croydon
 Bishop, William, Birmingham, Railway Clerk. Oct 10 at 10.30 at offices of Tarleton, Temple st, Birmingham
 Boulton, Jesse, Crab's Cross, Worcester, Needle Manufacturer. Oct 18 at 11 at offices of Richards, William st, Redditch
 Brake, Annie, and Edward Moore, Missen, Birmingham, Hosiers. Oct 11 at 3 at the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury sq, Fleet st. Storor, Manchester
 Burmore, Edward, Kidderminster, Worcester, Licensed Victualler. Oct 18 at 11 at offices of Webb and Spencer, Bennett's hill, Birmingham
 Burrows, Joseph, Wigan, Tallow Chandler. Oct 17 at 11 at offices of Scott and Ellis, The Arcade, King st, Wigan
 Butcher, Henry Charles, Sloane sq, Chelsea, China Merchant. Oct 18 at 11 at 15, Coleman st. Roberts
 Campbell, Dugald John Philip, Bessborough st, Pimlico, Retired. Major Madras Staff Corps. Oct 11 at 3 at offices of Baxter, Laurence Pountney hill, Cannon at
 Clapham, Samuel, Leeds, Hat Manufacturer. Oct 10 at 3.30 at Whar-ton's Hotel, Park lane, Leeds. Rawson and Co
 Coxon, Gideon, Aberdeen, Grocer. Oct 14 at 11 at offices of Phillips, Maudslayi place, Aberdeen
 Cowin, John, Lambeth walk, Linen Draper. Oct 19 at 12 at the Cannon H tel
 Croaley, John William, Leeds, Tobaccoist. Oct 11 at 3 at offices of Pullan, Bank chambers, Park row, Leeds
 Crompton, Charles, Pomeroy st, New Cross, Laundryman. Oct 12 at 3 at offices of Gowing and Maudslayi, King st, Cheapside
 Cunningham, Frederick, South Benfleet, Essex, Grocer. Oct 16 at 11 at offices of Woodward, Ingram court, Fenchurch at
 Daniel, Edward Osmond, Swansea, Merchant. Oct 9 at 2.30 at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester. Glasvodia, Swansea
 Davenport, Charles, Little Budworth, Cheshire, Provision Dealer. Oct 10 at 11 at offices of Fletcher, Old Town Hall chambers, Northwich
 Davies, David, Aberystwith, Cardigan, Innkeeper. Oct 11 at 11 at 28, Little Dargate st, Aberystwith. Thomas
 Drinkwater, Herbert Charles, Plas Bodidris, Denbigh, out of business. Oct 9 at 1 at offices of Hughes, Wrexham
 Eccles, Michael, Formby, Lancashire, out of business. Oct 18 at 2 at offices of Vine, Dale st, Liverpool. Bartlett, Liverpool
 Edwards, Thomas, Gloucester, Carpenter. Oct 17 at 3 at offices of Haines, St John's lane, Gloucester
 Evans, David, Llwynypia, or Pontypridd, Aerated Water Manufacturer. Oct 10 at 12.30 at the Public Hall offices, Treherbert. Howells
 Evans, Harding, Swansea, Butcher. Oct 12 at 11 at offices of Field, Adelaide chambers, Swansea
 Goring, William George, Kingston-upon-Hull, Licensed Victualler. Oct 7 at 11 at offices of chambers, Soile lane, Kingston-upon-Hull
 Hamar, George, Womston, Rednor, Farmer. Oct 25 at 3 at the Radnorshire Arms Hotel, Presteign. Stephens
 Harris, James Thompson, St Helen's, Lancashire, Grocer. Oct 19 at 3 at offices of Mather, Commerce court, Harrington st, Liverpool. Massey, St Helen's
 Heath, Samuel, jun, Cheswardine park, Salop, Farmer. Oct 13 at 3 at offices of Addleshaw and Warburton, King st, Manchester
 Heath, William, Wivenhoe, Essex, out of business. Oct 14 at 4 at offices of Smythies and Co, North hill, Colchester
 Hill, William, Sparkbrook, Warwick, Needle Maker. Oct 11 at 10.30 at offices of Walter, Ann st, Birmingham
 Hilton, John, Lupus st, Pimlico, Grocer. Oct 13 at 2 at offices of Yielding, Great George st, Westminster
 Hobbs, Robert Taylor, Oxford, Tailor. Oct 13 at 12 at offices of Bickerton, St Michael's chambers, Ship st, Oxford
 Horridge, Thomas, Manchester, Auctioneer. Oct 11 at 3 at the Falstaff Hotel, Market place, Manchester. March, Rochdale
 Horsling, John Blackwell, Wellground Farm, Lowknor-up-Hill, Oxford, Farmer. Oct 13 at 2 at offices of Rawson, Church sq, High Wycombe, Bucks
 Johnson, John Walters, Richmond rd, West Brompton, Chemist. Oct 17 at 12 at offices of Gill, Cheapside
 Johnson, William, Morecambe, Lancashire, Stone Mason. Oct 18 at 12 at offices of Sharp and Son, Oble st, Lancashire

Jones, John David, Hirwain, Brecon, Grocer. Oct 5 at 39, Broad st, Bristol, in lieu of the place originally named
 Jones, John Joseph, Birmingham, Brassfounder. Oct 9 at 11 at offices of East, Eldon chambers, Cherry st, Birmingham
 Kaufmann, Levy, Middlesborough, Furniture Dealer. Oct 12 at 3 at the Wellington Hotel, Albert rd, Middlesborough. Teale, Middlesborough
 Kennedy, William, and John Kennedy, New Wortley, nr Leeds, Engineers. Oct 11 at 11 at offices of Hardwick, Infirmary st, Leeds
 Kershaw, Philip, Manchester, Hairdresser. Oct 12 at 3 at offices of Ryland and Barker, Essex st, Manchester
 Laing, Frank, Bristol, Tobaccoist. Oct 11 at 12 at offices of Cruttwell, Harrington place, Bath
 Law, John, Rochdale, Lancashire, Innkeeper. Oct 13 at 3 at offices of March, Lord st, Liverpool
 Leaker, William Howard, Bristol, Slate Manufacturer. Oct 11 at 2 at offices of Sibly, Exchange west, Bristol
 Lee, Walton, Consett, Durham, Fruitster. Oct 12 at 3 at offices of Joels, Newgate st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Lewis, James, Merthyr Tydfil, Chemist. Oct 14 at 1 at offices of Williams, Canon st, Aberdare
 Leyland, William, Manchester, Wine Retailer. Oct 21 at 3 at offices of Law, King st, Manchester
 Lloyd, Edward, Leominster, Hereford, Baker. Oct 17 at 2 at offices of Moore, Corn sq, Leominster
 Lockwood, Thomas, Manchester, Wine Seller. Oct 16 at 3 at offices of Gardner, Brown st, Manchester
 Martin, Augustus Alban, Wimborne Minster, Dorset, Publican. Oct 4 at 12 at the King's Head Inn, Wimborne Minster. Atkinson, Blandford Forum
 Meredith, William, Llanhenack, Monmouth, Carpenter. Oct 14 at 11 at offices of Morgan, Dock st, Newport
 Moore, William, Camberwell rd, Coach Builder. Oct 14 at 11 at the Mason's Hall Tavern, Masons' avenue, Basinghall st. Rigby, Beresford st, Walworth
 Moore, William, Darlington, Durham, Grocer. Oct 12 at 11 at offices of Wooler, Priest gate, Darlington
 Morgan, Evan, Port Talbot, Glamorgan, Coal Merchant. Oct 11 at 4 at offices of Buse, Temple st, Swansea. Thomas, Swansea
 Morton, John Chamberlain, Worcester, Malster. Oct 12 at 12 at offices of Meredith, College st, Worcester
 Mundell, Robert George, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Picture Frame Maker. Oct 11 at 3 at Cambrian House offices, Market st, Ryde. Fardell, Ryde
 Norris, George, St Anne's court, Soho, Coal Merchant. Oct 18 at 2 at offices of Eyre, Chancery lane
 Owen, Griffith, Llanfihangel Bachellaeth, Carnarvon, Farmer. Oct 11 at 2 at the Crown Hotel, Pwllheli. Allanson, Carnarvon
 Penton, George, Mnetz, Wilts, Farmer. Oct 9 at 10 at offices of Baras, Wood st, Swindon
 Pole, Edward, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Hop Merchant. Oct 9 at 10.15 at offices of East, Eldon chambers, Cherry st, Birmingham
 Prentice, Richard George, Harrow, Middlesex, Grocer's Assistant. Oct 6 at 11 at the Mason's Hall Tavern, Masons' avenue, Basinghall st. Hicks, London wall
 Prosser, James, Bromyard, Hereford, Grocer. Oct 13 at 12 at the Hop Market Hotel, Worcester. Corner, Hereford
 Radford, Henry George, Blackman st, Southwark, Unredeemed Pledge Seller. Oct 9 at 4 at offices of Chipperfield, Trinity st, Southwark
 Robinson, Abraham, Thomas Robinson, and Henry Robinson, Hobden Bridge, York, Cotton Spinners. Oct 20 at 3 at offices of Grundy and Kershaw, Booth st, Manchester
 Roe, George, Warham, Dorset, Insurance Agent. Oct 13 at 4 at the Red Lion Hotel, Warham. Trevanion, Poole
 Rolle, Albert de Saint Croix, Wood st, Wine Merchant. Oct 11 at 2 at offices of Boyes and Child, Poultry. Tampion and Co, Fenchurch at
 Rose, Samuel, Birmingham, Tailor. Oct 9 at 3 at offices of East, Eldon chambers, Cherry st, Birmingham
 Rouch, John, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Blacksmith. Oct 13 at 11 at the Shakespeare Inn, Bath, Cardiff
 Sale, John, and Joseph Sale, Liverpool, Outfitters. Oct 13 at 2 at offices of Goffey, Lord st, Liverpool
 Schottlander, William Edward, Commercial rd, Tobaccoist. Oct 17 at 11 at offices of Roberts, Coleman at
 Shearer, John Ronald, Jewin st, Warehouseman. Oct 19 at 2 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Kynaston and Gaaquet, Queen st, Cheapside
 Simpson, William, Salford, Manchester, Furniture Dealer. Oct 13 at 3 at offices of Burton, King st, Manchester
 Skinner, William, Birmingham, Jeweller. Oct 12 at 12 at the Goldsmiths' and Jewellers' Arms, Upper Hockley st, Birmingham. Pountney, Birmingham
 Spiller, William, Churchoverford, Devon, Innkeeper. Oct 11 at 11 at offices of Oran, Mary st, Taunton
 Sprockley, George, Tuxford, Nottingham, Chemist. Oct 11 at 3 at the Saracen's Head Hotel, Newark-upon-Trent. Cockayne, Nottingham
 Stock, Charles Rankin, Colville sq north, out of business. Oct 19 at 2 at 111, Cheapside. Philp, Badge row, Cannon at
 Stratton, John, Bath, Somerset, Brewer. Oct 10 at 11 at offices of Simmons and Clark, Manvers st, Bath
 Tate, John George, Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, Tailor. Oct 13 at 3 at offices of Bell, Lambton st, Sunderland
 Taylor, Benjamin Edmund, Ryton, Lancashire, Undertaker. Oct 16 at 3 at offices of Simpson and Hokin, Brassnose st, Manchester
 Thomas, Thomas, Ystrad, Glamorgan, Collier. Oct 14 at 2 at offices of Jones, St Mary st, Cardiff
 Thompson, William Henry, Llandudno, Carnarvon, Lodging House Keeper. Oct 14 at 12 at offices of Jones, Conway
 Trueman, Thomas Hill, Whitby, York, Painter. Oct 16 at 11 at offices of Gray and Co, Whitby
 Wareham, Joseph, Matrix rd, Kilburn, Builder. Oct 12 at 3 at offices of Heron, Ely place, Holborn
 West, Charles, Cornhill, Insurance Broker. Oct 17 at 2 at offices of Buffon, Wool Exchange, Coleman st. McDiarmid, Old Jerry chambers
 Whitney, James, Quarry Bank, Stafford, Grocer. Oct 17 at 11.30 at offices of Romfay and Holberton, High st, Brierley Hill

Wilson, George, Leeds, Plumber. Oct 13 at 2 at offices of Dalton, Albion st, Leeds
 Windebank, William Charles, Shoreham, Sussex, out of business. Oct 19 at 3 at the Golden Fleets Hotel, Market st, Brighton. Fenton, Ball's Pond rd, Islington

TUESDAY, Oct. 8, 1878.

Alberga, Benjamin, and David Judah Alberga, Winchester House, Old Broad st, Merchants. Oct 16 at 1 at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon st.
 Wickens, Palmerston buildings, Old Broad st
 Ash, Meshach, Willenhall, Stafford, Journeyman Key Stamper. Oct 20 at 3 at offices of Clark, New rd, Willenhall
 Atkins, Thomas Lloyd Josiah, Dowdals, Glamorgan, Chemist. Oct 16 at 1 at offices of Simons and Plews, Church st, Merthyr Tydfil
 Bailey, Michael, Longton, Stafford, Linendraper. Oct 9 at 3 at the Home Trade Association, 8, York st, Manchester, in lieu of the place originally named

Barnes, William, Portsea, Printer. Oct 13 at 12 at 145, Cheapside. Feltham, Portsea

Bennett, Amos, Ashfield-cum-Thorpe, Suffolk, Dealer. Oct 13 at 1 at offices of Jackman and Sons, Silent st, Ipswich

Boardman, William, Southport, Lancashire, Wheelwright. Oct 16 at 3 at offices of Vine, Dile st, Liverpool. Simson, Liverpool

Brook, James, Ipswich. Oct 14 at 11 at offices of Peacock, St Peter's st, Ipswich

Brookes, Thomas, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Baker. Oct 11 at 2 at the Borough Arms Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyme. Heaton, Burslem

Carrington, William, Snelston, Derby, Farmer. Oct 19 at 2.30 at the Green Man Hotel, Ashborne. Wite, Ashborne

Carter, John, and Charles Carter, Witton Gilbert, Durham, Builder s. Oct 13 at 11 at offices of Salkeld, Elvet Bridge, Durham

Cartwright, George Frederic, Birmingham, Jeweller. Oct 16 at 12 at offices of Fowke, Ann st, Birmingham

Casebourne, George Edward, West Hartlepool, Durham, Iron Merchant. Oct 18 at 12 at offices of Brunton, Albert terrace, West Hartlepool

Collins, Robert, Stockbridge, nr Sheffield, Builder's Foreman. Oct 20 at 3 at offices of Ricketts, Frederick st, Gray's inn rd

Cote, Edward, Old st, St Luke's, Cabinet Manufacturer. Oct 18 at 11 at offices of Reed and Lovell, Guildhall chambers

Copeland, William Yates, Birmingham, Clothier. Oct 14 at 12 at offices of Laneman, Church st, Bilston

Cotter, Michael, Totterdown, Somerset, Licensed Victualler. Oct 13 at 12 at offices of Perham, Exchange buildings east, Bristol

Coulthurst, Richard, Preston, Lancashire, Joiner. Oct 16 at 12 at offices of Taylor, Lune st, Preston

Courney, Michael Joseph, Liverpool, Auctioneer. Oct 18 at 12 at offices of Grace, Cook st, Liverpool

Davis, Henry Reuben, Manchester, Cigar Merchant. Oct 16 at 11 at offices of White, King st, Manchester. Whitehead, Manchester

Delemaer, John, Barnsbury rd, Manufacturing Jeweller. Oct 25 at 3 at offices of Brown, Goswell rd

Eckersley, James, Tongue, Lancashire, Druggist. Oct 18 at 3 at the King's Arms Hotel, Oldham. A-croft and Sons, Oldham

Edwards, Thomas, Albionville st, Clarksdonwell, Dairyman. Oct 14 at 1 at offices of Evans and Eagles, John st, Bedford row

Emanuel, John Herbert, Oxford st, Tailor. Oct 14 at 2 at offices of Froggatt, Argyll st, Regent st

Fiton, Walter, Lepton, York, Fish Dealer. Oct 16 at 3 at offices of Ainley, New st, Huddersfield

Forbes, Arthur Gordon, Brockley rd, Forest hill, Insurance Clerk. Oct 13 at 12 at offices of Rogers and Chase, Queen Victoria st

Frew, Thomas, and William Ellis, Penrith, Cumberland, Watch Makers. Oct 11 at offices of Hinds and Co, Mount st Manchester, in lieu of the place originally named

Gammidge, Edward, Sheffield, Boot Dealer. Oct 14 at 11 at offices of Leggoe, George st, Sheffield. Stacey, Sheffield

Gammson, William James, Cardiff, Boot Maker. Oct 12 at 1 at offices of Parsons, Athenaeum chambers, Nicholas st, Bristol. Thomas, Swansea

Gilby, Thomas, Warwick, Railway Station Master. Oct 16 at 12 at offices of Sanderson, Church st, Warwick

Gird, Henry William, Worthington, Cumberland, Glass Repositor. Oct 17 at 11.30 at offices of Thompson, Edin st, Worthington

Griffiths, James, Little Witley, Worcester, Farmer. Oct 16 at 3 at offices of Clutterbuck, High st, Worcester

Grubb, Edward Tolley, Bromyard, Hereford, Agricultural Implement Dealer. Oct 16 at 10.30 at offices of Corbett, Avenue House, The Cross, Worcester

Hackforth, Henry, Leamington, Grocer. Oct 16 at 11 at offices of Wright and Hassall, Dormer place, Leamington

Head, Joseph, Carey lane, Commission Agent. Oct 16 at 12 at offices of Pinkett, Gutter lane

Holland, William, North Woolwich, Theatrical Proprietor. Oct 23 at 2 at the Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons' avenue, Basinghall st. Beard and Son, Basinghall st

Hollings, James, Leeds, Woollen Merchant. Oct 14 at 2 at offices of Pullan, Bank chambers, Park row, Leeds

Hooper, Josiah, St Austell, Cornwall, Grocer. Oct 19 at 2 at offices of Corryon and Stephens, Cross lane, St Austell

Hopkinson, Joseph, Horton, Bradford, Iron Founder. Oct 17 at 11 at offices of Peel and Gaunt, Chapel lane, Bradford

Horner, Edwin, and Mann Robinson, Sowerby Bridge, York, Builders. Oct 12 at 11 at offices of Norris and Co, Town Hill chambers, Halifax

Howell, John, Bonechurch rd, Notting hill, Builder. Oct 18 at 3 at offices of Young, Newgate st

Hughes, Edward, New Brompton, Kent, Grocer. Oct 19 at 12 at offices of Prall, High st, Roobert-r

Hughes, Frederick, Worcester, Licensed Victualler. Oct 20 at 3 at offices of Corbett, Avenue House, The Cross, Worcester

Hunter, John Ritchie, Manchester, Lithographer. Oct 16 at 3 at the Western Hotel, New Bridge st, Manchester. Marshall, Manchester

Hvistendahl, Peter, Sunderland, Durham, Timber Merchant. Oct 16 at 12 at offices of Lawson and Robinson, Villiers st, Sunderland

Ingham, Hiram, Bradford, York, Cabinet Maker. Oct 9 at 3 at offices of Singleton, New Booth st, Bradford

Jennings, Robert, Hawkins, Sheffield, Boot Dealer. Oct 13 at 2 at offices of Clegg and Sons, Bank st, Sheffield

Johnstone, John, Lowestoft, Suffolk, Tailor. Oct 18 at 1 at offices of Torr and Co, Bedford row. Rayson, Great Yarmouth
 Keane, John Richard Radcliffe, New Brighton, Cheshire, Manager to a Manufacturing Company. Oct 13 at 2 at offices of Downham, Market st, Birkenhead

Kelly, William, Walker, Northumberland, Builder. Oct 20 at 2 at offices of Eldon, Royal arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Laker, Henry, Wellington st, Strand, Tobaccoist. Oct 11 at 10 at 152, Westminster bridge rd, Goalt

Lakin, Abraham Overton, and Robert Alfred Dorrington, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, Loan Agent. Oct 13 at 2 at the Ship Hotel, Barrow-in-Furness. Park, Barrow-in-Furness

Lennard, Edward, Trimdon Grange, Durham, Saddler. Oct 21 at 1 at the Raglan Hotel, West Hartlepool

Lettice, William Moreton, Aston, Birmingham, Clerk. Oct 13 at 3 at offices of Jacques, Cherry st, Birmingham

Loewenthal, Siegmund, and John William Mages, Manchester, Manufacturers. Oct 23 at 3 at offices of Boots and Edgar, George st, Manchester

Lovelace, Joseph, and George John Lovelace, Titchborne st, Boot Manufacturers. Oct 17 at 2 at offices of Pearce and Son, Giltspur st

Meek, John Thomas, Fairlop terrace, Fairlop rd, Leytonstone, out of business. Oct 14 at 1 at offices of Ody, Hare place, Fleet st

Mellor, William, Wakefield, York, Boot Maker. Oct 16 at 3 at the Royal Hotel, Wood st, Wakefield. Lodge, Wakefield

Milward, George, Willenhall, Stafford, Cowkeeper. Oct 20 at 11 at offices of Clark, New rd, Willenhall

Newton, John Bridge, Manchester, Auctioneer. Oct 13 at 3 at offices of Simpson, South gate, Lower King st, Manchester

Pell, John, Jun, Kempston, Bedford, Retired Baker. Oct 14 at 2 at offices of Stimson, Mill st, Bedford

Pickup, John, Accrington, Lancashire, Builder. Oct 16 at 10.15 at offices of Ballard, St James's st, Accrington

Pratt, Henry, Chadley Farm, Warwick, Farm Bailiff. Oct 14 at 11 at the Rose and Crown Inn, Market place, Warwick. Greaves, Stratford-upon-Avon

Pym, George Henry, Belper, Derby, Wine Merchant. Oct 19 at 11 at offices of Jackson, Bridge st, Belper

Riddington, Thomas, Jun, Staines, Middlesex, Baker. Oct 16 at 3 at offices of Vant, Leddenhall st

Ritherdon, North, Wellington rd, West Hackney, Civil Engineer. Oct 13 at 12 at offices of Heritage, Nicholas lane, Lombard st

Roxburgh, William, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, Tailor. Oct 14 at 11 at offices of Wilkinson and Howlett, Church st, Kingston-on-Thames

Rushton, Joseph, Bradford, York, Grocer. Oct 13 at 3 at offices of Singleton, New Booth st, Bradford

Samuels, Henry, Manchester, Fustian Manufacturer. Oct 24 at 3 at offices of Grundy and Kershaw, Booth st, Manchester

Schofield, Joseph, Liverpool, Confectioner. Oct 23 at 3 at offices of Ponton, Vernon st, Liverpool

Shackleton, William Frederick, Halifax, York, Gent. Oct 16 at 11 at offices of Leeming, George st, Halifax

Small, William, and John Small, Ilkeston, nr Derby, Builders. Oct 19 at 12 at the Rutland Arms Hotel, Ilkeston. Tinney, Dudley

Stansfield, Robert, Oldham, Book-keeper. Oct 20 at 4 at offices of But, Lower King st, Manchester

Stephen, John Harris, Plymouth, Devon, Dentist. Oct 14 at 2 at offices of Bridgman, Princess aqua, Plymouth

Stevens, Charles, Bridge rd, Battersea, Cheesemonger. Oct 13 at 1 at the London Joint Stock Bank chambers, Charterhouse st, West Smithfield. Hubbard

Stone, Edward James, George Houghton Langdon, and Henri Roger Stone, Warwick court, Holborn, Cardboard Manufacturers. Oct 25 at 3 at offices of Webb, Crosby sq

Stone, John, Alfred, Stratton st Margaret, Wilts, Butcher. Oct 12 at 11 at the Great Western Hotel, New Swindon. Lovett, Cricklade

Sykes, Walter, Meltham, York, Woollen Manufacturer. Oct 19 at 3 at offices of Leardy and Co, Saxton rd, Huddersfield

Taylor, Thomas, Liverpool, Licensed Victualler. Oct 16 at 3 at offices of Nordon, Cook st, Liverpool

Thomas, Thomas, North, Glamorgan, Boot Maker. Oct 13 at 1 at the Talbot Hotel, Victoria st, Bristol. Morgan

Tong, William, Dewsbury, York, Merchant. Oct 18 at 2.30 at offices of Stapleton, Union st, Dewsbury

Vining, Joseph Collins, Bristol, Wine Merchant. Oct 11 at 12 at offices of Tricks and Co, City chambers, Nicholas st, Bristol

Wade, Benjamin, Exeter st, Lisson grove, Jeweller. Oct 24 at 4 at offices of Berkeley, Marylebone rd

Wengelfeld, Philip, Kent st, Southwark, Baker. Oct 23 at 4 at 29, Mark lane. Young and Sons

Williams, Charles, Lower Perton Farm, Mon., Farmer. Oct 16 at 11 at offices of Vaughan, Dock st, Newport

Williams, Henry Alfred, Tabernacle walk, Finsbury, no occupation. Oct 18 at 3 at offices of Wells, Paternoster row

Williams, John, Dowdals, Glamorgan, Collier. Oct 14 at 11 at offices of Lewis, Gledelard st, Merthyr Tydfil

EDE AND SON,

ROBE



MAKERS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,

To Her Majesty, the Lord Chancellor, the Whole of the Judicial Bench Corporation of London, &c.

SOLICITORS' AND REGISTRARS' GOWNS.

BARRISTERS' AND QUEEN'S COUNSEL'S DITTO.

CORPORATION ROBES, UNIVERSITY & CLERGY GOWNS, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1669.

94, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.